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U.S. Aide To Renew Talks on **Sanctions**

By Philip J. Hiles

Washington Post Service

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Undersecretary of State James L. Buckley will
go to Europe this week for talks
about new sanctions against the
first as Soviet Union, Secretary of State
Alexander M. Haio Ir. said Sumlenk 4. Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Sun-

A State Department official said that the trip was intended to develop a common allied position on will be what new sanctions could be taken - particularly in cutting off future economic credits to the Soviet Union - and to help end the debate that has grown out of meetings of

the North Atlantic Council.

Mr. Haig warned Sunday that
unilateral action by the United
States would be self-deteating and said that he was appalled by the French banks to lend the Soviet Union \$140 million toward the construction of a natural gas pipe-line from Siberia to Western Eu-

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rope.
The Buckley mission to major
European allies would focus on the whole question of future Western credits for the Soviet Union, he said

Speaking in a television inter-* * * * T * view, Mr. Haig also said that the United States has new and "inconthat the Sovione in Laos, Cambodia and Afdiver ghanistan, and that these poisons have killed "scores of thousands of ut. in non-combatants in all three target areas.

State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said that the new ev-1011[N idence includes more samples of the toxic materials used, as well as a broader variety of evidence than has been presented before.

Soviet Central Committee spokesman Stanislav Menshikov, appearing on the same television GY TEADS interview program, denied that the Russians were using chemical weapons and said a UN commission that investigated the matter found no evidence of the use of

chemical weapons in Asia. "We are somewhat disappointed" in the UN committee's conclusion, Mr. Haig said, but he added that the new evidence has also been turned over to the United Nations for examination.

'Defensive' MiGs

Asked about reports of recent shipments of MiG-23 jets to Cuba, Mr. Menshikov said that the MiGs in Cuba are all defensive planes and could not be offensive weapons because they have a range of no more than 500 kilometers (310 miles), so "they could fly to Palm Beach and no farther."

Mr. Haig responded by saying (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Times Service

the crash of a Japan Air Lines DC-

ine crasn of a Japan Air Lines DC-article 18 in which 24 persons died Feb. 9 have said there was a struggle in the cockpit of the plane only

TOKYO - Investigators into

Probe of Tokyo Crash

PAGE 11 Points to Pilot Error



POLISH WELCOME — Polish workers in Kaduna, northern Nigeria, greeted Pope John Paul II with a Solidarity banner Sunday. The pope called for cooperation between Christians and Moslems, but Moslem leaders did not show up for a scheduled meeting with him. Page 2.

194 Held After Protest in Poznan; Martial Law There Is Tightened

From Agency Dispate VIENNA - A total of 194 people were arrested and 162 of them were punished by misdemeanor courts following disorders in the industrial city of Poznan in western Poland on Saturday, the Polish press agency PAP reported Sun-

It said groups of people began to gather in the center of Poznan. They were "provoked b; leaflets inciting to demonstrations" and the crowd "shouted hostile slo-

The agency said police moved in and arrested the demonstrators, mostly high school and university students, when calls to restore or-

neither employed nor studying

It said in connection with the incidents that the Poznan province defense committee decided to tighten several martial law restrictions that had previously been

It said that as of Monday private car traffic and gasoline sale in Poznan would be banned "with the exception of persons who had been previously granted special permits such as doctors, veterinary surgeons, farm produce suppliers". and others

All public entertainment was also banned PAP reported an in-

concern over the demonstrations. Meanwhile, diplomatic sources in Warsaw reported that small numbers of former detainees have begun to appear at several Western embassies in the capital in the last two weeks saying that they were encouraged by Polish authorities

to seek emigration. Two embassies reported six such cases each, and a third reported more than a dozen. Some of the Poles have apparently sought per-mission to enter Western coun-

tries.
"After their release, the police indicated to them that since they are considered troublemakers, they der and disperse were ignored by should leave the country," a source said. "They were told their emigra-PAP said the crowd in Poznan tion passports would be processed also included "persons who are as soon as they returned with the fourth station, which were suspromise of a visa from some Westem country."

Diplomats differed on how significant this development might be in terms of numbers of potential émigrés. "This is only the beginning," one said. "I would expect that in a month's time there will be a couple hundred of these.

But an officer at another embassy said: "I don't see this as any kind of flow. A certain percentage of those interned may have long wanted to leave Poland and figure now is their chance. But none of the really committed are leaving." What to do with internees is one

dication of considerable official ing Poland's martial law authorities. To free them quickly, officials have said, would only invite a return to the situation that existed before martial law was declared

None of the individuals who have approached Western embassies so far is believed to have played any significant role in the Solidarity movement. Most are miners from Silesia.

Newspapers to Reopen

VIENNA (Reuters) - Six Polish daily newspapers shut after martial law was declared will be allowed to resume publication, Polish radio said Sunday. The broadcast, monitored here, added that pended, would be back on the air.

The report said the dailies in-cluded the Catholic newspaper Slowo Powszechne, Seven weeklies and eight other periodicals are also to start publishing again, but the radio did not say when.

Former Diplomat Imprisoned

WARSAW (Reuters) - A former Polish diplomat, Bogdan Walewski, was sent to prison Saturday for 25 years on charges of spying for the CIA. PAP said. It said the verdict was subject to ap-

Reagan Said to Approve Action To Stem Central America Unrest

By Don Oberdorfer and Patrick E. Tyler

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — President Reagan has authorized a broad program of U.S. planning and ac-tion in Central America, including the encouragement of political and paramilitary operations by other governments against the Cuban presence in Nicaragua, according to informed sources.

The administration program. adopted after top-level discussions in the National Security Council, includes a range of economic, political and propaganda elements in addition to encouraging moves for-eign governments designed to dis-rupt alleged Cuban-Nicaraguan supply lines of arms to guernila forces in El Salvador.

It is not known whether any action has been taken by other governments or any direct support provided by the United States. A White House spokesman said Saturday night that he was unable

to comment on the reports. Administration officials have charged that rebel forces in El Salvador are directed from bases in Nicaragua with the assistance of Cuban advisers, and that training bases and supply facilities in Ni-caragua provide a platform for the Salvadoran insurgency.

Since a three-month attempt to reach a negotiated accommodation between Washington and Mangua became deadlocked at the end of October, U.S. officials have increasingly viewed Nicaragua as a menace to U.S. interests on the scale of "another Cuba."

As part of the effort to counteract Cuban-Nicaraguan support of insurgency, which has been publicly denied by Managua, the CIA is reported to have proposed a se-cret \$19-million plan to build broad political opposition to the Sandinista rule in Nicaragua and to create "action teams" for para-military and political operations and intelligence-gathering in Ni-

caragna and elsewhere. A foreign government that might be involved is Argentina, whose ruling military junta has long been opposed to leftist activities in the Western Hemisphere and which is said by some sources to be training as many as 1,000 men for such a purpose.

As reportedly contemplated by the CIA non-Americans would be used for the most part in implementation of its plan, but the possible use of U.S. personnel to undertake paramilitary action against some unspecified "special Cuban targets" was also envisaged.

It could not be learned whether the CIA proposal has been approved and implemented. Reliable sources said, however, that U.S.-backed activities aimed at Nicaragua have been started along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border in the last three months.

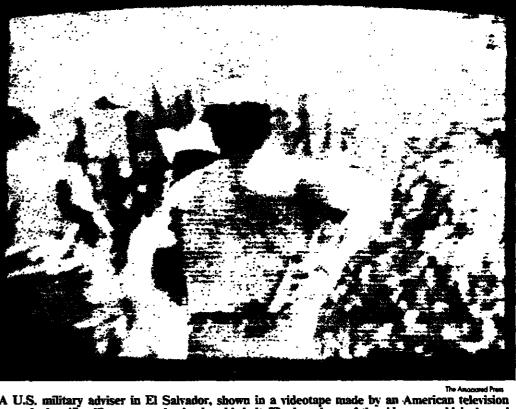
These activities, according to one report, were limited initially to advising and supporting a force made up largely of anti-Sandinista exiles in Honduras. The activities are said to have been stepped up in recent weeks to match increasing military action by guerrillas in El

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, in an interview with United Press International Feb. 5, charged that the United States was arming an exile army of 6,000 men in 20 training camps along the border in cooperation with Honduras, Guatemala and Argentina.

Covert Actions

Argentina, which withdrew its ssador from Managua last week, has denied military involvement in Central America. U.S. spokesmen have refused to comment on reports of U.S. support for covert actions in the area, citing a longstanding rule against confirming or denying such activi-

Mr. Reagan, who is said to have approved many of the elements of the overall approach to Central America in mid-November, was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



A U.S. military adviser in El Salvador, shown in a videotape made by an American television crew, had a .45-caliber automatic pistol on his belt. The broadcast of the videotape, which showed other advisers carrying rifles and grenades, led to a U.S. officer being ordered to return home.

Adviser Who Carried Combat Arms In El Salvador Ordered Back to U.S.

By Juan M. Vasquez Las Angeles Times Service SAN SALVADOR - A U.S. Army officer has been relieved of duty and ordered home for violating rules governing the carrying of weapons by military advisers in El Salvador.

"He was carrying something other than sidearms, which is against the policy," U.S. Ambassa-dor Deane R. Hinton said at a

news conference. A Salvadoran magistrate, meanwhile, has ordered five suspects to be held in prison pending a possi-ble trial for aggravated homicide in the December, 1980, murders of four American churchwomen. The

One of the five former members of the National Guard has confessed to the crime and implicated his companions, according to a copy of a court order given to re-porters by President José Napo-león Duarte. A sixth suspect was

suspects could face a death sen-

Ranking Officer

Mr. Hinton identified the officer who has been ordered to leave El Salvador within a week as Lt. Col. Harry Melander, a member of the Army Corps of Engineers. Col. Melander was the ranking

officer on a team of five Army instructors who visited a bridge construction site Thursday in southeastern El Salvador. A videotape made by a televi-

sion crew from the Cable News Network showed at least two of the officers wearing bandoliers containing rifle-launched gre-nades, and at least one carrying an M-16 rifle. The two other American advisers at the site did not appear on the videotape.

The guidelines covering U.S. military advisers permit them to carry nothing larger than a pistol. ies are desi size a broader policy forbidding the advisers to engage in combat except when their lives are endan-

Mr. Hinton said that not all of the other officers and men at the scene violated the guidelines. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Highway Beside Hama Reopened, But Battle in Syrian City Goes On

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service
DAMASCUS — The main highway running beside the rebellious city of Hama was reopened to traffic on Sunday, but Syrian troops continued street fighting to dislodge Islamic extremists holding out in the ancient city's alley-

The 13-day-old uprising appeared to be nearing an end, government officials said. Syrians and foreigners alike were barred from entering the city, however, and the officials acknowledged that some of the well-armed Moslem rebels were still fighting despite a major deployment of The revolt in Hama, a tradition-

ally fundamentalist stronghold about 120 miles (192 kilometers) north of Damascus, has marked the most extensive armed opposi-tion so far to President Halez al-Assad's government in nearly three years of sporadic sedition blamed by Damascus on the Moslem Brotherhood

But Syrian authorities and dip-lomatic observers say that the large-scale violence has been confined to Hama, with no confirmed reports of open military revolu-The loyalty of Syria's 220,000-man ered crucial in Mr. Assad's grip on

At the same time, the Hama rebellion comes as the latest in a series of problems for Mr. Assad, a 53-year-old former jet pilot and air force commander. Foremost among them was Isra-

el's Dec. 14 annexation of the Golan Heights, captured from Syria in the 1967 war. Despite widely shared outrage in the Arab world, Syria was unable last month to rally support for a hard-line UN Security Council resolution calling for mandatory sanctions against Israel. Then last week in Tunis, Arab foreign ministers declined a Syrian proposal for an Arab economic boycott of Israel's main backers, particularly the United

Foreign reports, denied by Syria, also have spoken of officers being arrested last month in connection with anti-government agi-tation. Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad put the number of those arrested at about 15, but denied that they had been involved in a plot against the Ba'athist regime.

Taken together, the reversals seem particularly troubling against the background of repeated reports that Prime Minister Menachem Begin could order a new Israeli attack on Palestinian forces in Lebanon. A large-scale confronta-tion there would risk involvement of the 22,000 Syrian troops stationed in Lebanon to enforce a five-year-old cease-fire, and perhaps even direct Syrian-Israeli fighting.

The scale of fighting in Hama also demonstrates that Mr. Assad's Moslem Brotherhood foes have access to plenty of modern weaponry. Syrian authorities announced that troops found 500 submachine guns, 40 shoulder-fired rocket launchers with armor-piercing rockets and hundreds of smaller arms in Brotherhood hideouts. Unofficial reports said that Syr-

ian artillery and tank cannon caused considerable damage and that the rebels were driven into their hideaways in the ancient Hadhir area only after hard fightfamilies were murdered by extremists in the first few days of the uprising, the reports said, implying that sections of the city, Syria's fourth largest, had been out of Although no casualty reports

have been announced, unofficial Syrian and foreign diplomatic estimates say that about 400 soldiers and hundreds of Hama rebels have

moments before it fell into Tokyo Bay 300 yards (273 meters) short of the main runway at Haneda Police have released findings that point to pilot error as the cause of the accident. They said one of the airliner's four jet engines was put into reverse thrust just before the crash, which caused the DC-8 to lose altitude sharply

on its approach run from about 200 feet (182 meters). Police investigators and Japan Air Lines officials have declined to make a formal statement on who was responsible for the extraordinary action. But Japanese newspa-pers have quoted unidentified officials as saying that Capt. Seiji Katagiri, 35, put the engine into reverse using a control lever in the cockpit.

Struggle Is Reported

investigators said there was a struggle in the cockpit just before the crash. Flight engineer Yoshimi Ozaki, 48, "stood up to seize the captain," according to the Kyodo

The police said co-pilot Yoshifumi Ishikawa, 33, tried to pull back the controls to bring the DC-. 8 — which was carrying 174 persons including a crew of eight to carry out the maneuver for rea-

Circumstantial evidence, the Japanese press said, suggests the pilot lost his senses at the controls as the plane was coming in to land. Press reports cited as evidence a oice recording allegedly showing hat "Capt. Katagiri was in an abnormal state, crying out loud in he cockpit" on the approach, still some distance from the airport. Japan Air Lines president Yasu-

moto Takagi told a news conference Friday that Mr. Katagiri had a history of psychosomatic illness. But he said that airline doctors passed him as fit for duties after the illness in late 1980.

Airline Has No Comment

Geoffrey Tudor, a spokesman for the airline, said Japan Air Lines had no further comment and declined to answer questions on speculation in the press that the pilot of the jetliner lost his mind at the controls and may have deliberately crashed the jetliner. "We are not in a position to comment, because we don't have

access to that evidence," he said. Police officials in charge of the investigation could not be reached for comment on the cause of the grash or on the pilot's mental

Accounts of the drama in the cockpit just before the crash have not given a clear picture of what happened. Mr. Ishikawa and Mr. Ozaki were both hospitalized with severe injuries. The interpretation in the Japa-

nese press that Mr. Katagiri went berserk at the controls has not been rebutted by police or by air-line officials. The state Japan Broadcasting Corp. in a news analysis Friday implied that the pilot

was temporarily of unsound mind. Mr. Katagiri, who received treatment for injuries suffered in the crash, is hospitalized here. Police have not cited remarks by him, but a press report said he nodded when asked by police if he had come in to land too low. Japan Air Lines said Mr. Kata-

giri became ill in November, 1980, and rested for three weeks after a hospital examination. Mr. Katagiri took a co-pilot's test in late December, 1980, passed and resumed He started to work as a captain again November 20, 1981, on do-mestic flights, the airline said. But

From Agency Dispatches

TEL AVIV — Druze inhabitants of the Golan Heights began a general strike Sunday over the detention of four community leaders accused of incitement against Isra-

Seiji Katagiri, right, captain of the Japan Air Lines DC-8 that

crashed in Tokyo Bay last week, is shown about an hour after

the accident aboard a lifeboat beside a stewardess who suffered

a facial injury. The captain is wearing civilian clothes. There was no immediate explanation of why he was not in uniform.

Israel captured the plateau from-Syria in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and amnexed it Dec. 14. Tension has since risen among its 13,000 Druze inhabitants, members of a sect that broke away from Islam in

the lith century. The strike call, which was made after the surprise arrest of the four community leaders Friday night, appeared to be honored by almost all of the Druze population on

All shops and businesses were closed, people from the Golan Heights who normally commute to jobs in Israel proper did not go to that they will be forced to resist if

Druze Begin General Strike in Golan Heights Over Arrests

Hundreds of residents held a quiet protest in a heavy snowfall in the town square of Majdal Shams, the main village, while Israeli po-lice patrolled the nearby area to

More than 3,000 Druze attended a meeting in Majdal Shams Saturday night and declared a general rcial strike throughout the Golan Heights Sunday to protest the arrests and the annexation.

Telegram to Begin Earlier last week, the Druze leaders sent a telegram to Prime Minister Menachem Begin urging that Israel's annexation of the

The others are Sheikh Suleiman Kanj, Sheikh Mahmoud Hassan Safadi and Kanj Kanj, all of whom are outspoken pro-Syrian Druze leaders who have been active in a campaign to refuse the acceptance of Israeli civilian identity cards being issued by the Ministry of In-terior. Virtually all of the Golan Heights Druze have refused to ac-

Officials of the 31 Jewish settlemenus in the Golan Heights, meanwhile, were reported Saturday to raeli civilian identity cards.

Tensions in the Golan Heights increased last week following four public meetings at which some Druze threatened a campaign of civil disobedience, including refusal to pay Israeli income taxes and rejection of Israeli national insurance benefits if the annexation law

The Druze are members of a splinter sect of Islam with secret tenets. As a minority in a region that has been conquered by one army or another over the centuries they developed a reputation of

dexterity in political survival. The Druze are divided between those who are openly supportive of Syria and those who openly have advocated for years Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights. But

dents who have refused to commit

current unrest in the Golan Heights, calling it a result of intimidation from Damascus.

Nissim Dana, an official of the Religious Affairs Ministry that is responsible for Golan Heights Druze activities, called the resistance "not more than passive participation in meetings and rallies against Israel

"Anyway, we are talking about a small group which, for various reasons, tries to incite the local population to oppose Israel. The group acts, with encouragement and sometimes with material assistance from leftist and Communist groups, and is also influenced by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

INSIDE

A S. African Unity

In South Africa, ruled by a white minority, a cortege of more than 1,000 blacks and whites wound through Johannesburg, bearing the coffin of a white trade union organizer who died in detention. Page 6.

U.S. Arms Costs

With projections putting costs at \$1,640 billion over the next five years, President Reagan's defense budget for fiscal year 1983 is the most comprehensive program for national rearmament the United States has known since World War II, But the very scope of the budget raises questions about the philosophy behind the pro-posals. A News Analysis, Page 3.

police said he suffered from hallucination, according to the Asahi work, and children stayed away

prevent incidents.

Golan Heights be rescinded and declaring that the Druze are Syrian Arabs living under occupation and Israel continues to impose its law Druze workers who do not hold Is-

The four arrested include Kamal Kanj, a former member of the Syrian Parliament, who in 1969 was sentenced to 10 years in prison by an Israeli military court for security offenses but was released 18 months later because of failing

have agreed not to employ any

is not rescinded. Secret Tenets

themselves to either camp. Israeli officials Saturday sought to minimize the importance of the

Weinberger's Mission Shifts U.S. Priorities On Threats in Mideast

By George C. Wilson Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration is redirecting its military efforts in the Middle East in the belief that internal subversion is more of a threat to friendly

countries, and their oil, than Soviet attack, U.S. officials say.

Officials said this policy shift underpinned a 10-day visit by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan. Mr. Weinberger returned here Saturday night.

In talks with Arab leaders, Mr. Weinberger was said to have gone beyond decrying the Soviet threat in listing seaports and airfields that the U.S. Rapid Deployment force would like to use during an

He also talked about what must be done to keep moderate governments in the Gulf region from being toppled by Moslem extremists, some of them homegrown and some sent in from outside.

Many Problems

Defense officials said this new agenda was forced upon the Reagan administration by a series of events during the past year, in-cluding the brief occupation of Chad by Libyan troops; the tripartite act signed by Libya, Southern Yemen and Ethiopia; the threat of the disintegration of the Somalia government: the assassination of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt by radicals within his own army, and the abortive coup attempt against the pro-Western govern-ment of Bahrain by Moslem ex-

tremists.
"All of this made a direct Soviet attack look like the least likely threat," said a Defense Department official in confirming that U.S. military efforts were being redirected in hopes of countering subversion of moderate govern-ments in the Gulf, Middle East

and Africa. Although the Rapid Deployment Force will keep polishing contingency plans for combating Soviet thrusts against Gulf oil

Spain Sets Plan to Aid Region Near Gibraltar

MADRID — The Spanish government has approved a \$13-billion peseta (\$130-million) investment plan for the economically depressed area around the British

colony of Gibraltar.

A spokesman said the 1982-84 investment plan, approved at a Cabinet meeting Friday, was aimed at improving the infrastruc-

The Irish have a way of making you

in one of their ancient castles. Invite

beautiful countryside in the world by

day-in a jaunting cart, no less (with

you holding the reins). But before you

share it all with the folks back home,

check out these pound-saving tips.
SAVE ON SURCHARGES

Many hotels outside the U.S. charge

exorbitant surcharge fees on inter-

national calls. And sometimes the

fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has

feel like a queen. They put you up

you to lavish medieval banquets

at night. And show you the most

fields, Pentagon leaders were said to be preparing to work even more intensively to shore up friendly governments in the Indian Ocean theater with direct aid.

Although the United States was asked to help by supplying modern weapons to needy states in the Indian Ocean regions, the Arab leaders Mr. Weinberger conferred with were said to have stressed that the need was much more than hard-

They said economic assistance. not just weapons, was needed. In this connection, Mr. Weinberger and officials of Saudi Arabia said in a press conference that they would continue to give economic assistance to countries in the Gulf to help keep it stable.

In the Omanian capital of Mus-cat, Defense officials said, Sultan Qaboos bin Said discussed the threats posed to nations in the regions. One such threat to Oman itself, the sultan reportedly told Mr. Weinberger, was Southern Yemen.

The sultan reportedly said he would like to have more modern weapons, but did not submit a specific shopping list and instead focused on threats from radicals in his Gulf area.

In talking about the threat from extremist groups, King Hussein of Jordan and his deputies were said to have focused on Iran and to have said it would be in the U.S. interest to open up a dialogue with Iraq. Although Mr. Weinberger said publicly that the administration would not take sides in the Iranian-Iraqi war, he did not rule out discussions with Baghdad.

A U.S. official traveling with Mr. Weinberger broadly hinted that the Jordanians had emphasized that Baghdad would welcome some kind of overture from Washington that would enable the two governments to open discussions, perhaps privately with no public announcement either before or af-

Mr. Weinberger seemed unbothered by the angry reaction of Israel to reports that the United States might be willing to sell Jordan anti-aircraft missiles and F-16

fighters.
"We need as many friends in the Middle East as we can get, not just Israel." he has said.

There was no suggestion during Mr. Weinberger's tour that he was going further than President Reagan desired in talking frankly and openly with Arab leaders.

It appeared that he succeeded in opening an intensive dialogue with Arab leaders as the administration ture of the so-called "plain of Gibraltar" before the planned lifting of border restrictions on April 20.

sought to carry out its decision to the spokeswoman said. Huehuetenango is about 80 miles to a new sense of priorities about the threats to Gulf oil.

1. The investigating the incident, the spokeswoman said. Huehuetenango is about 80 miles to a new sense of priorities about the threats to Gulf oil.



stepped up.

telligence.

military exercises and increased in-

quarters. The Pentagon is actively considering reopening portions of the Naval Air Station in Key West

as part of an expansion of the Car-

ibbean Command's activity, espe-

cially in intelligence gathering.

• An increased public information program to build national

support for administration efforts

in Central America. As part of this

effort, the State Department pub-lished a lengthy report Dec. 14 on

Cuba's "support for violence" throughout Latin America.

Thomas O. Enders on Dec. 14 in

testimony on the State Depart-

New Talks Set

On Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

that these MiGs are "in many

ways as capable" as the bombers

that the Soviet Union withdrew

dozen MiGs has arrived in Cuba.

but it is uncertain whether the

MiGs are interceptors or the type

equipped with racks to carry nu-

Ceausescu Warning

dent Nicolae Ceausescu of

Romania has warned Mr. Haig

against Poland would set back chances for an early resolution of

At a news conference on Satur-

day after four and a half hours of

talks with the Romanian leader at

the end of a four-nation tour, Mr.

Haig said that both sides had

agreed "on the need for normalization in Poland and the lifting of

martial law," but that "there were

some differences on the Polish

question as they pertained to sanc-

duestion as they pertained to salu-tions" imposed by Washington. Mr. Haig acknowledged that Mr. Ceausescu also had been criti-cal of the U.S. intention, backed

by its chief allies, not to continue

negotiations for new East-West

agreements at the Madrid Confer-

ence on Security and Cooperation in Europe until the Polish crisis

"I'd interpret President Ceauses-cu's view as that we should never-

theless persevere and seek a mean-

ingful outcome of these talks," Mr.

Haig said. "I emphasized that con-tinuation of business as usual in

these talks would make a mockery

According to Mr. Haig, Mr. Ceausescu "made it very clear that sanctions against the Polish gov-

ernment might be counterproduc-tive." But Mr. Haig said that the Romanian leader "did not raise

questions about the sanctions

Food Prices Raised

Romania announced Sunday sharp

price increases for foodstuffs, in-

cluding an average 64-percent boost in meat prices and a 55-per-

cent rise in sugar and salami pric-

Bucharest radio reported that

starting Monday prices of a long

list of staple goods, including all

basic products and cigarettes,

would go up by an average of 35

Pakistan to Continue

Ban on Vote, Zia Says

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan - Pres-

ment remained committed to hold-

ing elections in Pakistan but that

the climate was not yet suitable for

He said that his Cabinet had de-

cided Wednesday to continue a 28-

BUCHAREST (AP)

that continued U.S. sanctions

BUCHAREST (NYT) - Presi-

from Cuba in 1962.

clear weapons.

the Polish crisis.

had ended.

A U.S. Forces Caribbean Com-

A U.S. Special Forces officer led part of a 450-man contingent of Salvadoran troops as they arrived at Fort Bragg, N.C., for

advanced infantry training at the John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, the Army's Green Beret headquarters.

Reagan Said to Adopt Central America Plan U.S. Orders

(Continued from Page 1) drafting a speech to announce the long-promised Caribbean Basin plan of economic support for

friendly nations. He is unlikely to provide details in the speech of the military as-pects of the plans to counter Cu-ban and Nicaraguan influence. It was learned, however, that the Defense Department has been authorized to draw up contingency plans to deal with "unacceptable military action" by Cuba.

One part of the planning is to discuss the use of U.S. forces to deter the introduction of Cuban military forces into Central Ameri-ca. About 1,800 to 2,000 Cuban advisers and about 50 Soviet personnel are reported to be in Nicaragua, administration sources say.

Another aspect is planning for "direct pressure" against Cuba with such moves as a naval quarantine to block Cuban domestic petroleum supplies and retaliatory air actions against Cuban forces and installations.

There is no indication of approval for such activities, as distinct from authorization for planning. The Pentagon is said to be

American Clergyman Is Killed in Guatemala

WASHINGTON - An American clergyman, Brother James Ar-nold Miller of the Roman Catholic La Salle order, has been shot to death outside his residence in Huebuetenango, Guatemala, a U.S. State Department spokeswoman said Sunday.

We do not know the assailants yet, nor do we know the motive, but the Guatemalan national po-lice are investigating the incident," strongly opposed to direct U.S. military action in the Caribbean, tivity in the region. CIA stations throughout Central America are reported to have been increased in on the grounds that the costs and risks would be excessive given the United States' global military restrength in recent weeks, and aerial sponsibilities.

Sources said that among at least 10 programs or planning efforts approved by Mr. Reagan, in addiapproved by Mr. Keagan, in addition to encouragement of political and paramilitary activity by foreign governments and contingency planning against Cuba, are:

 Additional economic support, estimated to total \$250 million to \$300 million, for Central American and Caribbean countries.

This is the core of the longpromised Caribbean Basin plan, the unveiling of which has been postponed from month to month because of political and bureaucratic difficulties within the administration. Mr. Reagan is expected to announce it formally before the end of the month.

 Additional military assistance to El Salvador and Honduras from a special emergency fund available to the president.

Action on this was temporarily withheld during the Christmas-New Year congressional recess. Lawmakers were notified late in January, after a devastating guerrilla attack on El Salvador's princi-pal military airport, that \$55 mil-lion in military assistance was being allocated to El Salvador from this fund. No word has been given about corresponding aid to Honduras.

 U.S. training for Salvadoran military forces in the United States

and El Salvador. Congress was notified in mid-December of plans to train Salva-doran forces at U.S. bases. The training has started at Fort Bragg. N.C., for 1,000 troops, and at Fort Benning, Ga., for 400 Salvadoran officer-cadets. U.S. military advisers in El Salvador are continuing the training of forces there that began carly last year.

Adviser Home

(Continued from Page 1) Those who did "have been given firm oral reprimands," he said.

As for Col. Melander, he added, "The officer involved, who very and other surveillance activities · Improvement of the U.S. milimuch regrets this incident, was concerned for his own safety, but tary posture in the Caribbean to demonstrate U.S. concern and lamentably failed to discuss his concern either with the Military Group commander or with me." willingness to act. These measures are said to include a new command communications network,

Embassy officials said there are 50 U.S. military trainers in El Salvador. The maximum authorized by Congress is 55. Most are inmand was established by the Pen-tagon on Dec. 1 at Key West to streamline the military structure by placing responsibility for the area in the hands of a single headvolved in basic combat training or helicopter pilot training and main-

Visiting Senators

At the news conference with Mr. Hinton were two visiting U.S. senators, Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, the ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, and Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont, a member of the Appropriations Committee.

The legislators said they had spent much of the morning discussing human rights abuses by Salvadoran security forces with Gen. José Guillermo Garcia, El Salvador's defense minister.

 Tightened economic sanctions against Cuba. Efforts along this line were announced publicly Sen. Pell said he and Sen. Leahy had emphasized that Congress would not continue to authorize by Assistant Secretary of State the current level of support for El Salvador "if there continue to be gross violations, assassinations, cruel murders."

Sen. Leahy, asked about the in-cident involving Col. Melander, said he had been assured that U.S. military men here had not been involved in "offensive activity."

"If it turned out that was not so, the reaction would certainly be dis-astrous to both the administration's proposals and to the further plans of the Salvadorans," he added. He was referring to efforts by the Reagan administration to in-crease aid to El Salvador.

It has been reported in recent recks that a fresh shipment of a said he had entered into "a bit of an argument" with Gen. Garcia when he asked about human rights abuses by the mili-

I found his answers totally unsatisfactory," Sen. Leahy said. "I pointed out that not only must changes be made in that regard, but that Salvadorans must hope they can demonstrate very well to us what the U.S. final, vital inter-

ests are here."

He added, "Certainly, if he is not going to be honest to visiting members of Congress, he's not going to get support."

In the case of the slain American churchwomen, President Duarte gave reporters copies of a detention order signed by Judge Bernardo Rauda Murcia in which the judge said there was sufficient evidence to believe the men probably had committed the murders.

Mr. Duarte, speaking at an impromptu news conference, once again asserted his "moral conviction" that the accused were guilty. He said El Salvador's attorney general will present further information in the case. The action came three days after

the six former guardsmen — the five who were ordered held and the one who was released Saturday -were formally charged by the gov-

The judge was required to de-cide by Saturday whether to order the detention of the suspects while the investigation continues or to set them free.
The next phase of the investigation, which will take about four

months, will probably result in a iury trial, sources said. The court order cited a lengthy statement given by Salvador

Rivera Franco, the suspect who was released, as important evi-

According to the statement, Mr. Rivera Franco accompanied the other five men Dec. 2, 1980, when the four churchwomen were abducted on a road between the capi-tal and the airport. When the jeep in which the soldiers were riding broke down, Mr. Rivera Franco stayed behind.

According to Mr. Duarte's version of the soldier's statement, the other five, led by a sub-sergeant, took the women to a remote field, sexually abused them and shot and killed them before burying them.

The victims were Jean Donovan, a lay missionary, Dorothy Kazel, an Ursuline sister, and Maura Clarke and Ita Ford, sisters of the Maryknoll Order.

Mr. Duarte said he had person-ally looked into allegations that ident Mohammed Zia ul-Haq said Sunday that his military governhigher-ranking officers might have ordered the killings, but found no basis for the accusation. All six suspects were questioned about this during a polygraph examina-tion, he said.

Protest in Boston

month-old ban on politics so that politicians "should not create un-BOSTON (AP) - About 3,000 certainty." Gen. Zia. who came to power 4½ years ago in a bloodless coup, said: "We will hold the elecprotesters marched here Saturday to protest the U.S. involvement in El Salvador. They chanted, "No tions and have no intention of not war, no bombs, we don't want more Vietnams."

City Hall Hit in New Corsica Attack United Press International BASTIA, Corsica - A stick of dynamite damaged the city hall in Calvi

early Sunday, the 27th anti-French attack within three days by Corsican

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

mut Schmidt's ruling Social Democratic Party voted Sunday against de-ployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe and demanded that all prepara-

tions for the stationing of the weapons from late 1983 be halted.

The resolution was passed 139 to 124 by the East Westphalia party group in the Social Democrats' stronghold state of North-Rhine Westphalia. The resolution rejected the missile deployment on grounds that it

Social Democrat deputy Klaus Thuesing said it was "irrefutably clear" that the Soviet Union wanted to negotiate arms control. The resolution followed rejection of aspects of Mr. Schmidt's defense policy by three

party branches at meetings during the weekend of Feb. 6, although the

chancellor had just won a parliamentary vote of confidence in his leader-ship with the backing of all 269 deputies in his left-liberal coalition.

was necessary to strive for a "nuclear-free Europe."

Schmidt Party Unit Rejects Missiles The Associated Press PADERBORN, West Germany - A local branch of Chancellor Hel-

Responsibility for the dynamiting of the city government building was not immediately claimed. But police connected it with an announcement Sunday by a veteran underground movement, Justizia Paolina, that it was again in operation "for the national liberation of Corsica."

Corsican militant groups, who have carried out bombings and assassinations since 1974, had maintained a truce since the election of Socialist François Mitterrand, who promised a different status for Corsica in his rrançois mitterrand, who promised a different status for Corsica in his presidential campaign last year. The National Liberation Front of Corsica, the main nationalist group, effectively broke the truce last week with 26 bombings and gun attacks, killing one Foreign Legionnaire.

Moscow Says U.S. Threatens Peace

United Press International MOSCOW - Premier Nicolai A. Tikhonov of the Soviet Union said Sunday that President Reagan was increasing the danger of war and pursuing a policy of "economic blackmail" that would backfire against Washington.

In an interview with the Japanese newspaper Asahi that was distributed by the Soviet press agency Tass, Mr. Tikhonov said U.S. efforts to "disrupt the existing military balance in the world in its own favor are

Mr. Tikhonov said Moscow would stand behind the imposition of martial law in Poland and would continue to send "considerable" aid to Poland despite enormous economic difficulties at home and Warsaw's inability to pay for the help.

Egypt Says Libya Buildup Continues

The Associated-Press CAIRO - Egypt's defense minister said Sunday that Libya was continuing a military buildup along the border with Egypt and said the United States had agreed to speed up arms deliveries to Sudan, the

Egyptian press agency reported.

Gen. Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala made the remarks in an interview with the press agency during a 24-hour visit to Sudan in which he met twice with President Gaafar Nimeiri.

Egypt and Sudan have expressed concern at what they consider increasing Soviet arms stockpiling in Libya. Gen. Abu Ghazala said he delivered a message from President Hosni Mubarak to Mr. Nimeiri saying that the United States had assured Mr. Mubarak during a recent visit to Washington that it would speed up arms deliveries for Sudan.

Rogers Urges NATO Spending Rises

MUNICH - Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, the supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe, called Sunday on NATO members to raise military spending by 4 percent a year in real terms to counter the "worrying weakness" of the West against the Soviet Union.

He told a meeting of about 150 NATO officials and military experts

that the alliance's conventional forces must be strengthened. Asked if this meant that the 3-percent real annual spending increase agreed by NATO members in 1978 was not enough, Gen. Rogers said a 4-percent target would be more realistic.

Turkey Regulates Foreign Contacts

ISTANBUL — Turkey's military rulers on Sunday banned civilia organizations from having foreign contacts without prior permission in apparent effort to quell criticism of the government here

Labor unions, professional groups and associations were required under the ruling to get written approval before they invite "foreign repre-sentatives and delegations" to Turkey for any reason. An announcement by the Istanbul martial-law command said that

despite a total ban on political debate in Turkey, imposed immediately after the military takeover in September, 1980, "some organizations...persisted in indulging in political activity...and created insidious opposition" to the present military government."

Nigeria Moslem Chiefs Fail to Meet With Pope

From Agency Dispatches
KADUNA, Nigeria — Moslem
leaders failed to show up Sunday for a meeting with Pope John Paul II, but the pontiff read his pre-pared remarks anyway, making a passionate appeal for cooperation and unity among Christians and

A Nigerian government spokes-man, who asked not to be identi-fied, said that rivalry among three Moslem sects prevented the religious leaders from getting together. He would not elaborate.

In a hastily arranged gathering at the airport, John Paul instead read his statements to Gov. Abba Musa Rimi of Kaduna state and several other state officials. He then flew back to Lagos, 400 miles (640 kilometers) southwest.

A Vatican spokesman said that as far as the Vatican was concerned, the pope had delivered his message to Moslem leaders since most of the government officials were Moslems.

Another Nigerian official said that for "reasons of security" the local officials had thought it better for the pope to return immediately

"I am convinced that if we join

Druze Begin Golan Strike

(Continued from Page 1) daily propaganda by Syrian radio and television," Mr. Dana said in a Radio Israel interview.

He said the Druze have also been intimidated by religious leaders' threats of religious and social "shunning" of pro-Israel Druze and by threats made against Golan Druze's family members who live

in Syria proper.

If here and there there will be some disturbances, the appropriate agencies will take the right and lawful steps against all lawbreakers," Mr. Dana said.

He said the longstanding Israeli practice of allowing Golan Heights Druze to visit with Syrian family members at the chain-link fence along the border may also increase intimidation, and that Israeli officials will reconsider the policy in meetings this week.

hands in the name of God we can accomplish much good," he said in Kaduna, a mainly Moslem city. We can work together for harmo ny and the national unity.... We can collaborate in the promotion of justice, peace and development. It is my earnest hope that our soli-darity of brotherhood, under God,

will truly enhance the future of Ni-

geria and all Africa." Pursuing a desire expressed by the Second Vatican Council for closer relationships with other monotheistic religions, he appealed for Moslem-Christian diaogue "in order to understand each other better at both the level of scholars and in person-to-person relationships." Maintaining that Christianity

and Islam have many things in common, he said cooperation between Christians and Moslems would promote more honesty and discipline in private and public

"Both of us can spearhead the principle and practice of religious freedom," he said.
On the third day of his second

pilgrimage to Africa, the pope flew from Lagos to celebrate Mass and ordain 90 priests in Kaduna.

As his car drove through a crowd of almost half a million Christian Nigerians, about 300 Polish workers on government contracts in Kaduna greeted their countryman with a banner bearing the names of Poland and the trade union Solidarity.

When the pope spotted a boy waving a Polish flag, he ordered his driver to stop, and bent to kiss the flag.

The pope's tour of Nigeria, Benin, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon is his first foreign trip since he was wounded nine months ago in an assassination attempt. He was protacted by tight security, and Nigerian authorities were anxious to avoid any repetition of disturbances two years ago caused by militant members of the Moslem

community in Kaduna Soldiers, police and several antiaircraft guns lined the runway when the papal plane arrived in Kaduna. Police with metal detectors checked the raised dais where the Mass and ordinations took place. Surging crowds, almost bursting wire fences in their efforts to see the pope, were pushed back

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The New Pentagon Budget: Size or Strategy?

Critics Question the Direction Behind Reagan's Rearmament Program

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK - With projections putting costs at \$1,640 billion over the next five years, President Peagan's military budget for fiscal year 1983 is the most comprehensive program for national rearmament the United States has known since World War II. But the size of the budget raises questions about the philosophy and wisdom behind proposed military spend-

For example, while a \$216-billion military budget in fiscal 1983 provides the United States with more weapons, will it be consonant with clearly defined military strategy?

Few analysts question the rationale for increases. The most strident criticism of Mr. Reagan's proposed military budget is aimed not at its size but its direction. A group of Pentagon officials from the Carter administration known as Democrats for Defense ex-pressed support last week for high-level military spending but criticized what they saw as a lack of coherent spending policy.

While few question the need to replace the old B-52 bomber, for example, many question the production of the B-1B which, by the time it becomes operational, may be unable to penetrate the Russians' electronic detection

Auti-Submarine Warfare

3('p

Similarly, there have been suggestions to reduce the B-1B program in favor of Trident nu-clear power submarines and the Trident-2 missile. But critics of that proposal maintain that, in view of the huge sums being spent on anti-submarine warfare by both superpowers, no

The memo indicates he has ad-

is not now generally classifiable."

Extending Classifications

senhower's first year in office. The

Reagan administration draft

would extend those labels to many

records not now classifiable. But

the lowest level of classification,

Confidential, would still require a

more rigorous definition than the

Under the Pentagon proposal, the Restricted classification "shall

be applied to information, the un-authorized disclosure of which rea-

sonably could be expected to cause

the loss to the United States of a

technological, diplomatic, intelli-

Reagan Retracts

Nomination for

Employment Post

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President

Reagan, bowing to opposition from civil rights groups and Democratic senators, has withdrawn his nomination of William M. Bell as

chairman of the Equal Employ-

ment Opportunity Commission and announced his intention to

nominate an Education Depart-

day that Mr. Bell, owner and sole

employee of a Detroit job-recruit-

ing concern, had asked that his

name be withdrawn. Several mem-

bers of the Senate Labor and

Human Resources Committee had

said that he was unqualified and

that they would oppose his confir-

Mr. Reagan said he would nomi-

first permanant chairman of the

agency, which enforces laws prohibiting job discrimination. Since last March it has been run by J.

Clay Smith Jr., a Republican, who

announced last Thursday that he

planned to step down as acting chairman on March 3.

Sorsa Is to Form

Finnish Cabinet

The Associated Press

Koivisto has named Social Demo-

cratic Party chairman Kalevi Sorsa

to form a new government with the

four parties that were in Mr. Koiv-isto's coalition before he was elect-

Mr. Koivisto's announcement

- the Social Democrats,

Friday came after the coalition

Center Party, Communists and Swedish People's Party — agreed on the distribution of key Cabinet

ed president in January.

HELSINKI - President Manno

A White House official said Fri-

ment official for the job.

ada W

Defense Department wants.

- have been in force since Fi-

dent Reagan.

one knows how long nuclear submarines will

be effective. Money for two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers. \$6.3 billion, is also requested in the budget. But critics question whether, in a day of precision-guided munitions from ships, aircraft and shore installations, a large carrier is a practical investment.

The Navy's argument that a big carrier is

NEWS ANALYSIS

more cost-effective is another example of what critics say is the emphasis of all the armed services on the means of fighting a war rather than on how the war is likely to be fought.

The Army's new M-1 tank is often cited as a prime example of the services' tendency to build weapons with undeniable combat value but questionable durability.

Tanker Fleet for Tanks

Does it make sense, critics ask, to buy 7.058 M-1s at \$19 billion when the tank's transmis sion is so delicate that the vehicle cannot dig itself into a hull-down position on the battle-field? This drawback has forced the Army to provide armored combat earthmovers - highspeed bulldozers — at \$1 million each.

Because the M-1's turbine engine requires 3.86 gallons of fuel for every mile traveled, the Army will also require a new fleet of tankers to keep armored divisions operational in the field.

Perhaps the most important question raised by the proposed Pentagon budget is the extent to which it allows the military to obtain the force level required for a new globalist strategy - readiness for involvement in limited wars around the world.

Gen. Edward C. Meyer, the Army chief of staff, emphasized the manpower problem in testimony this month before the Senate Armed Services Committee. He said that Mr. Reagan's global military strategy involves "tremendous risks," because the armed forces could be too small to implement it.

In the past, he noted, the services focused "primarily" on the defenses of Western Europe but the administration now is committed to defending the Gulf and other regions from attack by the Soviet Union or its proxies.

The present Army of 775,000 and 16 divisions remains in some measure a "hollow army" with National Guard brigades filling out some of the divisions. About 37,000 com-bat troops will have to be found for two new mechanized infantry divisions, but from where? Will Congress at the request of the Defense Department raise the overall strength of the Army by 50,000? Or will the administra-tion, against its present inclinations, consider the draft?

The Navy's manning problem is also acute. Even though retention had risen at the end of 1981, the Navy still lacks about 17,000 skilled

Five new tactical air wings for the Air Force require an investment in communications and control personnel, servicemen for base installations. Where are they to be found in an Air Force of 558,000 already hard pressed for per-



TO THE SERVICE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

15 MISSING AFTER STORM — The stern section of the Greek tanker Victory slowly sinks after a storm broke the vessel in two north of the Azores. Dutch Navy helicopters lifted 16 crewmen from the ship but another was found dead in a life raft and 15 were missing.

To Some Irish, Ulster Overshadows Bleak Economy as an Election Issue

By William Borders

New York Times Service
MONAGHAN, Ireland — Sean Kelly, a young volunteer in the parliamentary election campaign, spent Saturday following a time-honored political ritual - knocking on doors asking for votes. But although Mr. Kelly's method was familiar, his message was unusually harsh.

"A vote for our party is a vote for the liberation struggle," he told one voter after another. "We've got to drive the Brits out of our

Mr. Kelly was campaigning for Seamus McElwain, one of the dozen or so candidates allied with the Irish Republican Army in its vio-lent campaign to push the British out of Northern Ireland.

Mr. McElwain, 21, was not out meeting the voters because he has been in jail in Belfast since last spring. He is awaiting trial on a charge of having killed a policeman and a militia member.

Concern About Economy In the campaign for the Irish election Thursday, the serious eco-nomic situation is the principal is-

sue. Voters are pressing Premier Garret FitzGerald and his challenger, former Premier Charles J. Haughey, about the 11-percent unemployment, about the 23-percent inflation rate and about the enormous burden of government debt and the new taxes needed to help pay it off. But here in the border territory

miles (120 kilometers) northwest of Dublin, the Ulster question is always paramount.

The men of County Monaghan have been giving their lives to the struggle for Ulster for years," said an elderly farmer, "They'll go right on doing it until the battle has been won."

Both Mr. FitzGerald and Mr.

Haughey favor reunification of Ireland. Both are also committed to the continuing dialogue with London over the future of the British province to the north. Differences in Tone

But Mr. Haughey is considered somewhat more hard-line, as is his party, Fianna Fail. But Mr. FitzGerald, during his

seven-month tenure as premier, has launched what he calls a crusade to make this predominantly Roman Catholic country less sectarian, so that Northern Protestants could feel more at home here. Mr. Haughey has vigorously de-nounced that effort.

In a recent campaign speech, the premier vigorously attacked Sinn Fein, the IRA political wing, which is the party that nominated Mr. McElwain, the prisoner candi-

"Terrorists are terrorists," Mr. FitzGerald said. "The party was created to support the terrorist movement and does so."

Devlin Is a Candidate

Not all the republican hard-liners are Sinn Fein members. Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, who achieved renown more than 10 years ago as a fiery nationalist member of the British Parliament. is running for Parliament on the People's Democracy ticket. She still has a limp from wounds sustained in an attack by unionist paramilitary gummen a year ago. Mrs. McAliskey, who lives north

Parliament here because the Dubin government regards the entire island as Irish In the last frish election, in June,

nine prisoners from the North ran for Parliament, and two of them won seats. The pro-IRA candidates are not expected to do so well this time, but they could draw support away from the major parwhich would most likely hurt Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail, Last June neither of the major

parties won a majority, producing the parliamentary instability that caused the FitzGerald government to fall late last month. A poll pub-lished a week later in The Irish

of the border, is allowed to run for Times indicated sentiments that could produce almost exactly the

Crackdown on INLA

BELFAST (Reuters) - Northern Ireland police have arrested 24 members of the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army in the last two weeks, police said Sunday. They said this was nearly half the membership.
All 24 have been charged with

belonging to the INLA, an extreme-left pro-republican group, and many are also accused of murdering policemen and British sol-

College Building Shut Because of Cancer Risk

By Robert Hanley

New York Times Service

NEWARK, N.J. — A Rutgers

University building whose occupants were found by the state to have an excessive number of cancers was closed last week after air samples showed increased levels of a hormone suspected of causing cancer. Earlier monitoring had found sharply lower readings.

Dr. Edward J. Bloustein, president of Rutgers, said he had or-

dered that classes in the building. Smith Hall, be suspended until the state and U.S. governments deter-

mined its safety.

The hormone, an estrogenic substance called estradiol benzoate, which can be absorbed through the skin, was found in the air of five of seven rooms tested last September by the U.S. National institute for Occupational Safety and Health. The substance is known to cause cancer in mice and is suspected of causing uterine cancer in women, the institute's report said.

The test results were given to the university Thursday and the building was closed that night.

Estradiol benzoate has been used in an animal experimentation center, the Institute of Animal Be-havior, on the fourth and fifth floors of Smith Hall since it opened in 1968. The hormone is a powder that technicians at the institute mix with an oil and inject into mice and guinea pigs to con-trol their ovulatory cycles during

Hormone Used in the Pill

The hormone is also used in birth control pills for women.

Dr. James E. Young, provost of the Rutgers campus here, said the university had been told by birth control pill manufacturers that the levels of estradiol benzoate detected in Smith Hall exceeded safe exposure levels for workers who produce the pills.

He said that the standard is 50 nanograms per cubic meter of air. A nanogram is one billionth of a

Police Arrest 97 in Italy United Press Inter

BRESCIA, Italy - Police arrested 97 persons and deported 20 illegal foreigners in a two-day crackdown on crime in northern Italy, police reported Sunday.

gram. The five readings in Smith ranged from 170 nanograms per cubic meter in a third-floor classroom to 1,070 nanograms per cubic meter near a beaker in which the hormone was being mixed at the Institute of Animal Behavior.

Smith Hall has been the focus of controversy between Mr. Blou-stein's administration and faculty members at Smith Hall since April, 1980. Professors and administrators have argued that a variety of illnesses in the building were due to poor ventilation and

Waste water spilling from it has left monkey and mice feces and urine on floors, walls, and desks of professors on the third floor, faculty members said. The ventilation system has also sent animal odors throughout the building. Minute traces of vapors from suspected carcinogenic chemicals, including chloroform, were found in the building by university environ-mental specialists in 1980.

Lillian Robbins, a psychology professor, whose third-floor office was beneath the monkey colony on the fourth floor, said that for seven years her office was frequently contaminated by spillage. In March, 1980, Prof. Robbins

was found to have cancer of the lymph nodes. "I think the building is very likely a contributing factor to my illness," she said.

Hers is one of eight cancer cases that have been detected by the State Health Department among 436 faculty members, administrators, and clerical personnel interviewed between May, 1980, and last April. One victim has died.

Students were not surveyed be-cause they were not in the building for long enough periods. The state report called the eight cancer cases a significant excess. It also said occupants of Smith Hall had an excessive number of cervical polyps, ovarian cysts, benign breast lumps, nervous system ailments and urinary tract infections. It also cited a number of cases of

skin irritation and respiratory ail-The report attributed the lesser illnesses to a "stuffy building syndrome" caused by poor ventilation. The cause of the cancers, polyps, cysts, breast lumps and other afflictions could not be traced, the

Times Move By Murdoch **Draws Protest**

Former Editor Says Closure Made Easier

New York Limes Service LONDON — The former editor of The Times of London has charged that its present owner, Rupert Murdoch, acted unlawfully in a corporate move that could make it easier for him to close the paper.

Sir William Rees-Mogg, who was editor for 13 years until Mr. Murdoch's takeover last year, said Saturday that the situation was "of the greatest urgency" because of Mr. Murdoch's threat to close The Times and The Sunday Times if 600 tobs could not be eliminated. He appealed to the government to intervene.

Sir William said that he was

concerned by the disclosure in The Times on Saturday morning that the titles of the two newspapers had been transferred from Times Newspapers Ltd. to that company's parent corporation, News In-ternational Ltd. The Times article said, "no official explanation for the move" was available, but it added, speaking of Mr. Murdoch:

"One consequence is that he could retain the titles after closing the newspapers and liquidating Times Newspapers Ltd. if he fails to reach agreements with the unions" on his demands for job reduction.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Murdoch said in a statement that the transfer had been designed to protect the two newspapers, and he said that since he controls News International, which controls Times Newspapers, the move "does not in any way affect the control of these newspapers or the guarantees of editorial independence he gave a year ago when he bought the newspapers. The guarantees, in a formal doc-

ument approved by the government as a prerequisite to its approving the transfer, were designed io keep a measure of editorial control in the hands of five so-called independent national directors. Trade Secretary John Biffen, in

document presented to Parliament last year, reported that one of the agreements was that Mr. Murdoch's company shall not without the consent of a majority of the independent national direc-tors do anything or permit any-thing to be done which shall result in Times Newspapers Ltd. selling or otherwise disposing of any in-terest in The Times or The Sunday

approve the title transfer and were not informed of it in advance. One of them, Lord Dacre, the former Hugh Trevor-Roper, said the transfer seemed to be a violation of the terms of the agreement and "a gross incivility" to the five independent directors.

Mr. Murdoch said, "Our legal advice was that it was not a matter for the independent directors." He said they were informed afterward

Man Who Sought Reagan Home Had Theft Conviction

New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — The San Diego County district attorney's office has reported that William C. Ogle, a principal figure in the failed sale of President Reagan's home in Pacific Palisades last month, was convicted of grand theft in 1976 and served time in a state prison.

That revelation Friday was made a day after the FBI said it had opened an investigation to determine whether any U.S. laws were violated in the transaction, which was aborted after an attor-ney for Mr. Reagan, Roy D. Mil-ler, told the officials that his name had been forged on an escrow doc-

Mr. Ogle is the head of the Zoller Group, a syndicate of 11 businessmen based in Palm Desert, Calif., that offered to buy the Reagan house.

According to principals in the transaction, Mr. Ogle, representing the group, submitted an offer in September to buy the home witn a down payment of \$430,000 and bonds with a market value of about \$600,000. Mr. Miller said he signed an escrow agreement on behalf of the Reagans agreeing to sell the home for \$1,030,000. The house had been listed for sale at \$1.9 million.

The Zoller Group subsequently applied for a loan on the property of \$1.1 million from a savings and

HOW DO YOU ASK FOR THE CLASSIC SCOTCH WHISKY IN ZURICH?

"Grüezi, en Johnnie Walker bitte."

"Danke und es **Pröscht**



Of Data For New Secrecy Category gence, cryptologic or military advantage and which requires protection in the interest of national security would still have to be shown for a document to be By George Lardner Jr. Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger is classified at all. By contrast, the Confidential According to a two-page attachpressing for a new secrecy classification to cover a wider range of information about technology, di-

Weinberger Urging Wider Range

plomacy, intelligence and other expected to cause "identifiable matters, even if disclosure would damage to the national security." not damage national security. A proposed presidential order on classification has already gener-

ated controversy — critics see it as dictating Cold War-era secrecy — Iranians Are Told but according to a copy of a memo obtained by The Washington Post, Mr. Weinberger wants the order to To List Prisoners

United Press haterna BEIRUT - The chief of Iran's vocated a new security classifica-tion of "Restricted," saying it was Supreme Council Sunday ordered critical to "the effective safeguard-ing of a range of information that all prisons and revolutionary committees to disclose the names of prisoners in the country within two

Sources said Mr. Weinberger is expected to take the issue to Presi-The current classifications ed in the press. Top Secret, Secret and Confiden-

last Monday set a two-month cent study by the privately funded deadline to judiciary authorities to Center for National Security Stud-

classification now in force can be applied only to documents which, if disclosed, could reasonably be The White House draft would eliminate the word "identifiable."

tage. It is not clear whether the lost

Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili said the name, charge, possibility of pardon and other information about the prisoners should be list-

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini amounce the list. Observers beidentify themselves for the safety of their families who might be in-

ment to the Weinberger memo, dated Nov. 25, the only finding needed for a document to be labeled as Restricted would be "the loss of an advantage to the United States." In addition, such information would have to be classified under that heading if its disclosure "either by itself or in the context of other information" could be ex-pected to cause a loss of advan-

advantage would have to be goverumental or commercial and whether it would apply only to the Soviet Union, to any Communist country, or to any other country. The Defense Department con-tends in one of the attachments to

the Weinberger memo that a wide range of government information that currently is below the criteria for classification nonetheless requires some safeguarding. Since 1953, according to a re-

ies, each successive executive order explicit purpose of reducing gov-ernment secrecy..." The Reagan

Leonardo Study Of Fluid Motion Flown to Italy

United Press International FLORENCE — One of Leonardo da Vinci's more famous scientific works, the 16th-century illustrated study of hydrody namics known as the Codex Hammer, has been returned to Florence after 265 years.

The manuscript is 72 pages of brown ink script, now faded, and written in reverse so that it be read when held before a mirror. Written here between 1506 and 1510, it was one of the first scientific studies of hydrody-namics. It predicted future submarine warfare and was also one of the first scientific challenges to the biblical story of

The Codex arrived in Italy Saturday aboard a Boeing 727 jet owned by Armand Hammer, the American oil magnate. He bought the Codex in England 14 months ago for \$5.8 million. it was known then as the Leicester Codex.

The manuscript, sealed in a metal flight container, was carried by two security men into the city's history of science museum. Anti-terrorist police escorted the document from landed after a flight from London.

A U.S. taxpayer earns a gross annual income, including salary

and allowances, of \$100,000. He

gets a \$25,000 housing deduction and, with the \$75,000 income ex-

clusion, his taxable income is zero

al cited above, the taxpayer would restore these deductions and exclu-

sions to get back to \$100,000. He would subtract the \$50,000 exemp-

tion, leaving \$50,000, multiply this

by 15 percent and find that he owes \$7,500 in U.S. income taxes.

A taxpayer earns \$150,000, pays \$42,000 in foreign income taxes and has a U.S. tax liability of

\$42,000. Under current law he can

subtract his foreign taxes from his U.S. taxes and in this case his for-

eign tax would offset all \$42,000 owed to the United States.

If foreign tax were treated as a

Under the minimum tax propos-

and he thus owes no tax.

U.S. Congressional Staffs Discuss Tax Increases for Citizens Abroad

By Robert C. Siner International Revald Tribune

WASHINGTON - Proposals that would-increase the U.S. taxes of Americans abroad are being dis-cussed by the staffs of the Senate Finance Committee and the Joint Economic Committee.

The Finance Committee is where tax bills originate in the Senate, and the Joint Economic Committee is often consulted by tax-writing committees in the House and Senate to work out details on the broader tax proposals that are submitted by congress-

According to informed sources, the proposals involve extending the minimum tax to cover foreign earned income of overseas Americans and limiting the credit for foreign taxes.

However, sources emphasized that these proposals were still only in the discussion stage and there was no certainty that Americans abroad would be included in any legislation. A well-informed source said it was almost certain that the nate Clarence Thomas, assistant secretary for civil rights in the Ed-ucation Department. Mr. Thomas, 33, would be the administration's Finance Committee would come up with "a substantial minimum tax bill" but just what the provisions would be was still "indefinite."

The minimum tax now covers only certain types of revenue, such as income from tax-exempt bonds and certain business deductions such as the depletion allowance. Proposals being considered now would extend the minimum tax to include certain deferred income, foreign earned income of Americans abroad and foreign tax cred-

Offers Reduction

Under the Foreign Earned In-come Act of 1978, which applies to 1981 taxes, a person with \$100,000 ss income would pay about \$12,000 in tax depending on whether he had children in school, where he lived and how far from home he was based. The 1981 law, which takes effect for income carned in 1982 and thereafter, would reduce that tax to zero. Under the minimum-tax proposal most often being mentioned he would pay \$7,500 in tax. So the minimum tax would not wipe out the benefits of the new tax law, but only reduce them.

Center Party chairman Paavo Vayrynen, the foreign minister in Mr. Koivisto's coalition, said that Sources said the current minimum-tax discussions centered on a his party reluctantly accepted the rate of 15 percent, with income be-"the other alternative would have been early parliamentary elec-tions." Mr. Sorsa said that the new low a certain level, possibly \$50,000 exempt from tax. This could partly offset the ben-efits of the 1981 tax bill, which, for soreign minister will be Pär Stenincome earned in 1982 and thereback of the Swedish People's Party, who was minister of education.

after, allows overseas Americans a

\$75,000 income exclusion and a deduction for excess housing costs. The current proposals could also require a higher outlay by American taxpayers in high-tax countries

whose foreign income taxes totally offset their U.S. tax liability. Under current law, each dollar of foreign income tax can be used to offset a dollar of U.S. tax. Proposals are now being discussed that would put limits on the amount of U.S. tax that can be offset by foreign tax credits or even replace the credit with a deduction for foreign

The minimum tax and the limit on the foreign tax credit would ap-ply to both corporations and indi-

The following examples show how these provisions, if adopted, would work:

Car Bomb Kills 4 In South Lebanon

BEIRUT — A car bomb exploded outside a Palestinian refugee camp in the southern Lebanese port of Sidon, killing four persons and wounding five others, according to police sources.

The booby-trapped car went off Saturday as explosive experts from the Palestine Liberation Organization were trying to dismantle the bomb. The car was originally parked inside the Ain el-Hilweh camp, which has a population of about 25,000. The vehicle was towed to an open lot outside the camp by PLO security men. A car bomb that went off out-

side the Palestinian guerrilla head-

quarters in Sidon last September killed 50 persons, while 100 per-

sons died when a booby-trapped

car exploded a month later in a

Moslem quarter in Beirut where

guerrilla offices are located.

deduction he would have to sub-tract the \$42,000 from his gross income rather than his taxes. Even in the highest tax bracket, the \$42,000 paid in foreign taxes would offset only \$21,000 in U.S. Sources said that the proposals were part of a general expansion of the minimum tax being pushed by the Senate Finance Committee

lican of Kansas, and were not an attempt to deprive overseas Ameri-

cans of tax incentives. Sources emphasized that the proposals were still in the preliminary stages, with not even first drafts of possible legislation being drawn up. They said it was very possible that foreign earned income would not be included when legislation was written. John Sarpa, a tax expert with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce,

said that reports of the mere fact

that the discussions were being

held had brought "a flood of telexes" and cables from American

chambers abroad in protest.

chairman, Robert J. Dole, Repub-

24 Rue Cambon, 75001 Paris

Tel.: 261.84.65



Page 4 Monday, February 15, 1982 *

Starting With the Truth

In its first country-by-country report on human rights, the Reagan administration provides what both law and conscience require - a fair accounting of abuses, by friend or foe. Exactly what the United States can or should do about repression elsewhere will plainly remain a matter of argument. But the evidence needed for that debate is here laid out, in grim detail and length (1,142 pages). That is a salutary landmark for an administration that came to office not really believing a human rights policy was needed.

There is some varnishing here and there, especially on Latin America. In other cases the accounting is scrupulous. For example, on the brutal justice practiced in anti-Communist Pakistan, the report says: "In September, a school bus driver was sentenced to death by stoning for adultery. This was the first sentence of this kind imposed in Pakistan. The co-defendant, an 18-year-old woman, was sentenced to a hundred lashes."

Tone is as important as content. Gone is the sneer at human rights that was implicit in the nomination a year ago of Ernest Lefever to guide this effort. Even a Republican Senate could not bring itself to confirm that nominee. The post went to Elliott Abrams. who is now carrying through a plausible policy for a conservative administration.

Abrams urges America to respond to all human rights violations, accepting the burden that relations with a friendly country thus "may be damaged." He finally brings the administration into the mainstream by firmly declaring, "Every act of torture or murder is equally repugnant to the American people, no matter who commits it."

But such assertions will not finally hit home until the administration proves itself willing to take on a friendly government whose conduct betrays the relationship. That has not happened yet. Washington has been so eager to improve ties with Chile and Argentina that it is about to certify a significant lessening of repression there — a judgment this report fails to document convincingly.

U.S. attitudes do matter in many parts of the world. And in many instances, the way to express them is by linking American aid to specific and reasonable standards of civility: the freeing of political prisoners or the end of prison torture. In the case of El Salvador, Congress conditioned U.S. aid in part on proof that the murderers of three American nuns and a lay missionary in 1980 would be prosecuted. Now that Congress is looking at new aid, something is being done to that end.

The objectives and the right methods in each instance have to be carefully weighed. against U.S. security interests among other things. But a willingness to face the truth is the essential beginning.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Bad UN Resolution

So routine are lopsided, unfair condemnations of Israel in the United Nations that new votes tend to slip by, devalued by precedent and barely noticed. But the latest one deserves attention. Some 86 nations condemned Israel for its law annexing the occupied Golan Heights. In narrow terms, this was unexceptionable: The new Israeli law is a bad law. The way the General Assembly condemned it, however, was appalling.

The majority did not simply denounce the law. It called on other states "totally to isolate" Israel "in all fields," and it established a basis for a possible later move to vote Israel out of the assembly. Not the slightest acknowledgment was made of the contributions of other nations to the Arab-Israeli impasse - not least Syria, whose refusal to contemplate negotiations was the basis Israel claimed for annexing Golan. The resolution turned its back entirely on the Security Council resolutions representing the international peace-seeking consensus. A document more calculated to inflame disputes, rather than to serve the United Nations' purpose of easing them, is hard to imagine. Even the West Europeans voted against it.

It was especially objectionable that the United States, although unnamed, was the

evident real target of what Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick called "this miserable resolution," The U.S. veto of a similarly hysterical Security Council condemnation of Israel was "strongly deplored," and general American support of Israel was "deplored," too. Keep in mind that the United States had not merely disapproved of the Golan law but had taken direct steps (reducing military cooperation and aid, thereby bringing on a political confrontation) to give effect to its disapproval. The wolves of the assembly merely howl.

Many countries make these nasty votes against the United States and its friends and its values, and then pad around to give halfexcuses and -- some of them -- to ask for alms. Why should the United States let them do this? The problem in New York is not that of an abstract "United Nations." The problem is that of specific governments, including in this instance such ostensibly moderate ones as those of India, Somalia, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Indonesia, Morocco and Nigeria. Americans should not waste breath talking about "debasing the UN," which, as an institution, appears to have reached its level. We should be talking about countries that spit in America's eye.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Just Why Is the United States in El Salvador?

SAN SALVADOR - Why is the United Salvador? Here is a reason offered to Congress by Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs: "If El Salvador is captured by a violent minority, who in Central America would not live in fear? How long would it be before strategic U.S. interests were at risk?"

The violent minority referred to in this

widely reported declaration, of course, is the Marxist guerrilla faction whose insurthe Marxist guerrina faction whose insurrection has been a principal geopolitical
obsession of the Reagan administration
from its first day in office. The declaration was intended not only to win support
for the administration's policy of giving
aid to the junta governing the country, but
to end debate among reasonable people.

After all why should the United States After all, why should the United States sit by idly while a tiny nation in its tradi-

tional sphere of influence falls prey to a violent minority? Don't Americans, as believers in democracy, have an obligation to help those who suddenly become the victims of a violent minority? The Enders statement and the questions it raises provide the framework for the confused debate in Congress over El Sal-

vador — confused because phrases such as "violent minority" and "strategic inter-ests" are being manipulated to win sup-port for a dubious policy, rather than to clarify the position of the United States.

The result is that some members of tive. Thus, the question is settled.

But is it really? The terms used in Washington to justify the State Department's perception of the war deserve to be examined, because they go to the heart of the matter: Who governs El Salvador and to what end? What is the purpose of U.S. policy in the region? And what is the relationship between democracy and U.S. strategic interests?

To justify U.S. policy in El Salvador by evoking the threat of a "violent minority" is to rely upon cynical reasoning. Mem-bers of Congress saw through this. "Who has run El Salvador for the entire century if it hasn't been a violent minority?" asked Democratic Rep. Gerry E. Studds of Massachusetts, an outspoken dove. The Salvadoran junta is a violent minority In a report submitted to the United Nations General Assembly last Oct. 28, a

By Juan Vasquez

This is the first of two articles by the Los Angeles Times' correspondent in El Salvador. special representative of the UN Commis-Congress simply threw up their hands in

sion on Human Rights who had studied the situation inside the country said: "Aldespair and decided, to quote Sen. J. James Exon, the Nebraska Democrat, that the junta supported by the U.S. government is truly "the lesser of two evils," demost all the assets produced in El Salvador have been enjoyed and monopolized by a privileged group. However, this wealth has been flaunted before the midspite its poor record in the area of human rights. This is to say that Americans must hold their noses and support the junta bedle and lower classes ... They have seen cause there really is no acceptable alternait, it was their labor that produced it, but they have not enjoyed it; as a result, they have become embittered and frustrated Cynical Reasoning and have reacted vengefully."

That is as succinct and clear an explanation of the insurrection as one is likely to encounter in any official report.

The document goes into detail on the sort of misery the situation has produced. A Canadian study is cited, for example, to show that El Salvador has the lowest per-capita consumption of calories in Latin America. To say it more simply, there is widespread hunger, and that is a kind of violence. El Salvador is the classic example of a country with a pyramid-shaped social and economic structure in which the few at the top basked in wealth and left little for those beneath them.

Anyone who has studied the country's history is aware of the high level of violence - conventional violence - to which its governments have resorted as a matter of routine. From the notorious massacre

of peasants provoked by the abortive up-rising of 1932 to the present day, violence has been the accepted means of dealing

with social problems.

"The legal system just overloaded and short-circuited long ago." a top U.S. diplomat lamented in San Salvador recently. For, as the report to the UN General Assembly put it: "There has been a consistent pattern of gross violations of civil and political rights of all kinds over the past two years involving attempts on human life, cases of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, arbitrary deprivation of freedom, arbitrary interference in individuals' private lives, family, place of residence and correspondence, and violations of freedom of thought, con-

science, religion, expression, peaceful as-sembly and association, etc.

That should dispose of the argument that supporting the government of El Sal-vador will keep the country out of the bands of a violent minority and is therefore the lesser of two evils.

But what, one must next ask, could con-stitute a greater evil?

In Salvadoran Style

Undoubtedly, the government that would emerge from a rebel victory in El Salvador would be profoundly opposed to U.S. interests and U.S. influence, but would that alone make it evil? Enders said the United States opposes efforts to "Ni-caraguanize" El Salvador, but perhaps he should consider some comparisons.

 In Nicaragua, the Marxists have ha-rassed church leaders who oppose the gov-ernment by cutting off the archbisbop's free television time. In El Salvador, the archbishop who spoke out against the government was murdered. At least nine other priests have been killed during the past three years or so, and many others have been harassed and intimidated. Bombs have exploded outside a house

where some priests live. In Nicaragua, the independent news-paper La Prensa has been closed several imes for reporting news that the government finds objectionable; the government has used crowds of bully boys to attack the paper's plant and intimidate reporters. In El Salvador, dozens of newsmen considered sympathetic to anti-government forces have disappeared or been murdered. Editors such as José Napoleón González and Jorge Finto have been chased out of the country and their newspapers closed — permanently. All this without any numble of indignation out of the State Department in Washington like the outcries that usually accompany any move against La Prensa in Nicaragua.

• In Nicaragua, there are hundreds of political prisoners, most of them former oldiers of the late President Anastasio Somoza. In El Salvador, there are few po-litical prisoners. Clandestine, summary

executions are more the style here. Yet the idea persists that a Marxist takeover would make matters worse. The guerrilla movement here is indeed Marxist. But the Marxists became Marxist not out of a passionate devotion to Soviet dogma or Communist principles, but be-cause Marxism has been held up here as the only real alternative to capitalism and capitalism in countries like El Salvador is a far cry from the economic system

The Crusaders' Old Prism

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — To view Washington's growing involvement in Central America is to observe much the same process that propelled the United States into the Vietnam tragedy.

This is not to suggest that Central America is a replica of Southeast Asia. The problems that sparked the rise of the Vietcong bear little resemblance to the conditions that undersing the incompany. conditions that underpin the insurgency in El Salvador. But what is remarkable, in my estimation, is the similarity between President Reagan's rationale for deepen-ing the U.S. commitment in Central America and the motives that prompted his predecessors to intervene in Vietnam.

For just as the decisions to "hold the line" in Southeast Asia were originally portrayed as part of a larger effort to halt the spread of international Communism, so the administration is currently arguing that Central America must be defended against the threat of Soviet aggression designed to create Fidel Castros throughout the Western Hemisphere.

'Ignorance of Realities'

It is probable, as the State Department alleges, that the Russians and their Cuban surrogates supply the rebels in El Salvador and Guatemala with weapons. But leftist forces are gaining ground in those countries less because they receive Soviet hardware than because they offer an alternative, perhaps illusory, to the appalling poverty and repression in the area.

The Reagan administration primarily perceives Central America through the prism of its crusade to contain Soviet expansion, even though the real issues at stake are economic and social.

responsible economic program. Its

parts don't add up, its fiscal and

monetary assumptions are contra-

dictory, its expectations exceed

credibility and it pushes the Unit-ed States toward financial disaster.

the Republican majority leader, la-beled the first Reagan budget "a riverboat gamble." This one is even worse: It shows that the pres-

dent is out of touch with reality.

transformed from the chief exponent of balanced budgets to the biggest deficit spender in history.

Over the five years from fiscal 1983 through 1987, Reagan asked for authority to spend \$1.644 trillion on defense. That works out to \$000 million every day for those

\$900 million every day for those five years — just less than \$1 bil-lion a day. Can the country afford

No economic rationale exists for the persistence of deficit spending

year after year, the Congressional

Budget Office notes, adding that past budget problems "pale by comparison with the problems that

Last year Sen. Howard Baker,

President Rodrigo Carazo Odio of Costa Rica underlined this point in an interview not long ago. Criticizing Washington officials for their "almost total ignorance of the realities" of Central America, he said: "Their policies respond not to the common interest, but to the exclusive interest of the United States."

terest of the United States." An even more disturbing feature of the Reagan administration's approach to Central America, which again summons up memories of the early U.S. commitment to Viennam, is its apparent belief

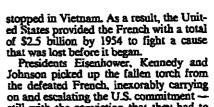
that military aid is the answer.

That concept recalls the "investment trap" that led to the introduction of American combat troops into Vietnam. It began there with the expedition of a few units, followed by a bigger buildup to protect the initial "investment."
U.S. involvement in Vietnam did not

start when Lyndon Johnson landed Marines at Danang in 1965, or even when John Kennedy sent out military advisers and equipment three years earlier. It dates back to the days of Harry Truman.

In 1950, after the Communists had taken over China, Secretary of State Dean Acheson persuaded Truman to earmark a paltry \$10 million in secret funds to aid the French, then fighting to retain their colonial possessions in Indochina. Acheson was uninterested in the details of the struggle of the Vietnamese Communists against the French. Despite expert advice, he also disregarded the deep differences between the Chinese and Vietnamese Communists, which have brought them into conflict with each other today.

He saw Communism as a monolith bent on world domination, and it had to be



still with the conviction that they had to stop Communist expansion. In time, they fulfilled their own prophecy. The war that might have been averted

by diplomacy and compromise eventually degenerated into disaster because the realities of the situation were disregarded. Central America may never become "another Vietnam," especially with the sad recollections of Vietnam itself still fresh in the minds of the U.S. public. But the Reagan administration's rhetoric

sounds ominously familiar.

Ol982, Tribune and Register Syndicate most North Americans are familiar with. Reaganomics III Will Have to Correct Reaganomics II

WASHINGTON — Let's say it up front: President Reagan An Alternative Budget when asked at the National Press has presented Congress with an ir-

"Put up or shut up," President Reagan said last Tuesday to critics of his budget and its near-\$100-billion deficit. So Sen. Ernest Hollings put up. By Wednesday morning the South Carolina Democrat had taken up the

Other Opinion

president's challenge. Hollings is the ranking minority member of the Senate Budget Committee and one of the best-informed members of Congress on fiscal matters. His alternative budget proposal for 1983 is not as weighty or as painstakingly prepared as the president's, but it is based on expert numbers, was prepared by the Congressional Budget Office and makes a worthy starting place for a sensible debate.

Hollings thinks Congress can get the 1983 deficit down to \$42 billion and balance the budget by fiscal 1985. His plan is a realistic approximation of how to get from here to there. It is also fairer than the Reagan budget, spreading the pain more evenly. The poor would not be asked to pay again and again to close the budget gap. Nor would defense spending be allowed so freely to widen it.

Hollings would begin by scrapping the Reagan commitment to a costly multi-year cut in income tax rates. He would increase

Reagan's Budget and the World

U.S. political observers expect that it will

be 1983 before the economic facts of life bul-

ly the president into the same kind of painful

decisions that the U.K. faced last year. Given

the fact that the pain from U.S. policy errors

is so widely diffused over the world, it could

take even longer. If the president will not

The widespread criticism of the Federal

Reserve in the United States keeps that pos-

sibility alive; but ironically the fear of an

inflationary option is at present helping to

1907: Preserving State Forests

yield in time, will Mr. Volcker?

defense spending, but only by 3 percent a year, compared with the administration's proposed 12 percent in 1983. He would trim the yearly inflation premium paid to Social Security recipients and government pensioners, suspending it for 1983.

There will be time to argue the specifics of the Hollings proposal. But even in rough outline it is a practical alternative.

As everyone but President Reagan seems to know, accepting huge deficits year after year is a dangerous gamble. It risks sending interest rates skyward again, undermining chances for recovery from the recession.

A spokesman for the president belittled the Hollings effort as hasty and ill-conceived. But not Howard Baker, the Republican leader in the Senate. Baker praised his Democratic colleague's political courage and said that the new plan deserved careful examination.

By his own testimony, the president should also agree to that much. "The budget we've proposed is a line drawn in the dirt," Reagan said Tuesday. "Those who are serious about reducing the deficit will cross it and work with us." Mr. President, meet Sen. Hollings. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

keep Wall Street demoralized, U.S. rates high

A second possible escape route lies in Eu-

ropean action to impede the operations of

the international capital market, through

which the pain is transmitted. This idea is

now being urged by the French, and is plau-

sible enough to revive thought of possible ex-

change controls. However, there would be se-

vere technical as well as political problems,

and markets are on the whole resigned to the

fact that we cannot escape a world dominat-

- From the Financial Times (London).

and the dollar strong.

ed by U.S. decisions.

Club how the recovery could proceed in the face of high interest rates, mumbled under his breath: 'That's a good question."

Good soldier Regan, beating the drums for the budget as proposed by the president, labeled as "conservative" the estimate for real economic growth averaging 4.7 percent from 1982 through 1987, because it is lower than the 5.4percent average recorded in 1961-1966. What Regan failed to say was that in the 1960s neither the administration nor the Federal Re-

By Hobart Rowen serve was in bondage to a strict monetarist regime that forced interest rates to record highs.

The American Enterprise Insti-tute's William J. Feliner, hoping against hope that the administration will eventually "do the right thing" by raising taxes, pointed out that the Reagan prediction of more than 10-percent growth in the average value of the gross national product over the next five years does not square with his pre-diction for declining inflation at the same time. "We've never had an expansion [of nominal GNP]

like this when it wasn't during an inflationary period," Fellner said. You don't have to be an economist to figure out that the adminis-

tration needed to have a big nomi-

nal GNP in its tables in order to

"collect" enough tax revenue to make it appear that the budget deficits will not be even worse. Regan and the rest of the president's team-players are now saying that big delicits will not cause a run-up in interest rates, which will come down as inflation comes

down. But that is precisely what

Reaganomics I promised last year,

and it didn't work. So here we are at Reaganomics II, which abandons the goal of a balanced budget but sticks with its commitment to the huge tax cut and commitments to the Pentagon.

Lyndon Johnson found out that. he could not have guns and butter without inflation. Ronald Reagan cannot have a \$750-billion tax cut and a \$1.6-trillion military buildup at the same time. The nation is in desperate need of Reaganomics III, which will give up something of one or the other. If Ronald Reagan will not write a new script

... or a Line in the Dirt May Grow Into a Grave

WASHINGTON — It has been a long time since two Republican congressional leaders faced a set of decisions as important to their party and the country as those now facing Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee and House Minority Leader Bob Michel of Illinois.

Baker's father-in-law, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illi-nois, and Michel's predecessors. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana and Gerald R. Ford, had a similar role in the 1960s, when they controlled the fate of civil rights legislation. But they were opposition leaders, responding to the initiatives of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. It was by rising above partisanship to embrace the cause of equal rights that they distinguished themselves and saved their party from what would have been a his-

toric stain on its record. Baker and Michel face what may, in some respects, be a more difficult role: to rescue a president of their own party from self-entrapment. You will not find either of these men admitting, for a moment, that this is what they confront. But they know it. And so do others. It was a top

White House legislative strategist who remarked the other day: "Last year it was Ronald Reagan's year. This year it's got to be a Reagan-Baker-Michel year."

In 1982, with a congressional election on tap, the limits of what the president accomplishes will be set by what Republican leaders on Capitol Hill judge to be an acceptable political risk for their members. The Reagan aide was admit-ting that, for all his vaunted persuasive power, Reagan can order no kamikaze missions this year.

But his assumption, expressed on the day the Reagan budget was submitted to Congress, was that Baker and Michel would deter-mine how much of the second-year Reagan program becomes law. I do not think he contemplated that, within a week, the question might be turned around, thus: How much of the Baker-Michel pro-

By David S. Broder

But that is what has happened. The Reagan budget has flunked its first test of credibility in the finan-cial markets, on Main Street and in the halls of Congress. The deficits — understated though they were — frightened all three of those sectors and deepened the doubts about President Reagan's insistence on all of his military

past and promised tax cuts.
While Reagan was out in the Midwest describing his budget as "a line drawn in the dirt." Baker and Michel were hearing from a steady stream of their colleagues the nervous refrain that unreconstructed Reaganism might dig a deficit deep enough to bury all of

exploratory offers. spending increases and all of his

them and their hopes for long-term Republican rule.

The response from the two Republican leaders was to encourage congressional Democrats to sug-gest various bipartisan initiatives to reduce the deficit, and to signal appeals to their friends in the administration not to shoot down the

Baker latched on to a suggestion by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, the South Carolina Democrat, for a "freeze" on taxes, entitlements and defense that would radically slash the deficit. Michel listened approvingly as dozens of members of both parties suggested reductions in defense, and deferral or recision

The obstacles to a serious congressional initiative on the budget are formidable, but there is one ac tion-forcing element in the situa-tion: By April, the administration will need congressional approval of a debt-ceiling bill much higher than the \$1 trillion limit (if you can call that a limit) now in effect, in order to accommodate the borrowing necessitated by the rising deficits. Without it, the govern-

ment shuts down.
Neither Baker nor Michel wants a showdown with Reagan. But neither do they want to preside over the liquidation of the most effective Republican congressional con-tingent the country has seen in years. Resolving that dilemma will test them as never before.

01982, The Washington Post.

An Ethiopian Reply

The letter from Somali Ambassador Abdillahi Said Osman (IHT, Feb. 11) is yet another example of his country's propensity to in-terfere in the internal affairs of Ethiopia, and further evidence of the diversionary tactic to camouflage Somalia's own internal problem, a situation made clear in an

If anyone needs to learn from article of your Feb. 12 issue.

In Ethiopia's view, it would serve better the interest of his

country if the Somali ambassador advised his president to cease repression of the majority groups of Somalia's population — the Mijurtein, the Hawiye, the Gedebursie and the Haberawei peoples who are fighting for their freedom.

history, it is Somalia's leadership. which still maintains the expansionist policy that led to Somali aggression against Ethiopia, which, although repulsed, was the cause of much bloodshed destruction and suffering and of the displacement of millions of people.

To set the record straight, the multi-faceted development campaign in the northern administrative region of Eritrea is aimed at economic and social reconstruction and and at reconciliation of the peoples of the region with their true and ancient historical identity within the Ethiopian motherland.

TADESSE TERREFE Ambassador of Ethiopia. United Nations, Geneva.

Herald Tribune

John Hay Whitney (1904-1982) Chairman Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

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lands will not come before the governor for official action, his attitude is bound to have a substantial moral effect on the legislators who will pass on the proposition. A protest is being raised all over New York State against the pro-posal to permit the flooding of State lands for private benefit. The governor said: "I have a strong conviction of the absolute necessity for

the preservation of State forests."

NEW YORK - With Gov. Hughes taking the side of the people in the matter of the preservation of the State forest lands in the Adirondacks, the pulp mill interests that want to flood that property have suffered a severe setback. While the Merritt amendment to allow the use of State

Feb. 15: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago 1932: Hitler Becomes a German

BERLIN - Adolf Hitler's nomination as candidate for the presidency of the German Reich loomed when it was announced that the National Socialist leader had been admitted to German citizenship. The change of nationality from Austrian to German was effected automatically by his appointment as professor of practical pedagogies at the Technical Academy of Brunswick.
The appointment was made by the government of the state of Brunswick, which in all Germany has the only National Socialist government. Hitler's strength in the country is still an unknown quantity. Hitlerism has made enormous strides since the 1930 elections, but it is not certain yet that the Nationalists will vote for him.

face the country today." Ideology

this kind of excess?

As conservative economist Rudolph Penner of the American Enterprise Institute observed, it is not unusual for presidents to make op-timistic predictions. What is different this time is that Reagan "doesn't have a margin for error."
In the long run, Penner points out, former budgets always showed a big surplus. But Reagan, with a \$750-billion tax cut over five years and the staggering military budget, has wiped that all out.

Reagan ignored his advisers' almost unanimous plea to raise addi-tional tax revenue, and "held" the budget deficit to a mere \$91 billion for the coming year. He accom-plished this sleight of hand by claiming \$56 billion in "savings" that a dubious Congress is sure to reject in large part, then adding in \$39 billion in revenues reflecting a brisk recovery that is virtually im-possible in the face of higher interest rates that have the economy in an exhausting bind.

This is more than the cosmetic fix-up of budget numbers that presidents have long practiced. It is based on a rigid commitment to an ideology that brushes aside reasonable questions and demands blind faith in Reaganomics.

"Fears that the upturn will lead to a sharp upswing in interest rates and choke off recovery, while un-derstandable on the basis of previous history and policies, are unjustified in the light of current policies and the administration's deter-mination to carry them through," says the Economic Report of chief White House economic adviser Murray L. Weidenbaum.

But, in an unguarded moment, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, gram will Rengan accept?

Pravda Makes Effort to Smooth Out Differences With Italy Communists

By Dusko Doder Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Kremlin gingerly backed off during the kend from a confrontation with the Italian Communist Party by proposing an end to name-call-ing and urging Italian Communists

to support Soviet foreign policy.

The unusual about-face Saturday came three weeks after an earlier denunciation in which the Soviet party virtually excommunicated leaders of the Italian Communist Party from the world with the Italian condemnation of Communist movement, citing the Italians' "monstrous" and "truly

Pravda singled out Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian party's general secretary, and three other Italian secretary, and three other Italian sions. Pravda suggested that the Communist leaders for charges Italian Communists should strug-

Leninism and "everything that of imperialism, the arms race, links them" to other Communist against the deployment of new parties. The Italian leadership had U.S. missiles in Italy." condemned the Polish crackdown as reflecting a fundamental crisis of the Socialist system.

On Saturday, Pravda referred repeatedly to Mr. Berlinguer and other Italian leaders as "comrades" before concluding that the Soviet party is "not interested in sharpening the polemic, [but] neither will it retreat if a polemic is the Polish crackdown.

"It nevertheless is calling on the sacrilegious" Criticism following Italian party to view more serious-the military takeover in Poland. ly the severe and ruthless reality of ly the severe and ruthless reality of class struggle in the international arena" at a time of East-West tenthat they had renounced Marxism- gle "against the aggressive policy

Youths Demonstrate In Dresden for Peace

By Peter Millar

Reaters
DRESDEN, East Germany —
Thousands of East Germans, most of them young took part in a peace demonstration after hearing mild criticism by churchmen of the attitude of Communist governments to disarmament. Unofficial demonstrations are not allowed in East Germany, but there were almost no uniformed police at the

The demonstrators lit candles and joined hands in a circle on the ruins of a Dresden church Saturday to sing "We Shall Overcome." The occasion was the 37th anniversary of Dresden's destruction by Allied bombers in a World War II raid that killed at least 35,000 people and razed one of Europe's most beautiful cities.

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Earlier, 6,000 people in their teens and 20s packed into the Kreuzkirche for a peace forum organized by the Protestant Evangel-

ical Church.

Church officials said they organized the meeting because they wanted to try to contain the growing desire for an active peace movement similar to that in West Germany.

Not Enough'

Johannes Hempel, the bishop of Saxony, told those in attendance that he believed most governments wanted to avoid war. "I can only think that our government and that of the Soviet Union are among those. But there is a growing feeling that that is not enough," he added.

East German authorities have rejected church demands for an al- struction. ternative to military service and an

ly but loosely." He was mable to and young lit candles and sang, reply when a questioner asked how "We shall overcome... We are not a military reservist could thus react afraid... Truth will make us A Dresden youth pastor, Harald day.

Breuschneider, contrasted the official praise for the West German peace movement's opposition to U.S. missiles with the difficulties in mounting a movement against

siles are a threat to peace. Many of the young people criti-cized the church for not taking a more active role in leading a campaign for disarmament by both East and West. Bishop Hempel re-minded them that "the church is not a revolutionary force."

similar weapons in East Germany.

The East German government maintains that only Western mis-

Berlin Appeal'

The church leaders said, however, that signatures would soon be collected for the "Berlin appeal" of Pastor Reiner Eppelmann — a plea for disarmament, a nuclearfree Europe and withdrawal of Soviet troops from East Germany and NATO troops from West Ger-

Pastor Eppelmann was detained by East German state security for two days following publication of his appeal in a West German

Several of the young people said that police had ripped off their peace badges, depicting swords turning into plowshares or carry-ing the motto "Make Peace Withmg the motto "Make Peace Without Weapons." Nevertheless, al- Backed by Party most everyone at the church wore such a badge or other improvised peace sign.

The forum lasted until 10 p.m. in the Krenzkirche, a Baroque masterpiece devastated in the 1945

Then, as every year, the bells province.

free... We shall live in peace some-

2d Hearing Ordered in Move to Halt U.S. Payment Plan for Poland's Debt

WASHINGTON — A judge has refused a request for a 10-day halt on the Reagan administration's plan to use tax revenue to pay part of Poland's debts, but he ordered another bearing on a lawsuit to a

block the program.
U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch roled Friday that the gov-ernment could go ahead for now with the plan, which is designed to ensure that U.S. banks get their money without throwing Poland

He told lawyers for the government and the Capital Legal Foundation, a public interest law firm that contended in a suit that Po-

to appear in court again Feb. 23 for oral argument, so that he can decide whether to issue a longterm preliminary injunction.

The administration proposed Feb. I that the Commodity Credit Corp., an Agriculture Department agency, pay \$71.3 million to 10 U.S. banks and two exporters owed that amount by Poland. The program shifts the burden of collecting the loans from the banks to

the U.S. government.
The \$71.3 million is part of \$1.6 billion in loans to Poland made or guaranteed by the Agriculture De-partment to finance the purchase

against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Italy."

The new Soviet stand on the Italian view appears to reflect assessments here that continued public arguing with the Italians was not in Moscow's interest and could do more political harm than good for the Soviet bloc.

There was speculation among diplomats here that the shift in position may reflect the departure of Mikhail A. Suslov, the main Soviet ideologue who died last month. Suslov had been known as an unyielding supporter of orthodoxy. His place was taken by Konstantin Chernenko, a Politburo member close to President Leonid I. Bre-

On Saturday, Pravda repeated basic Soviet charges that the Italian party had failed to show "gennine internationalism '

But the sharpest criticism leveled against the Italians was that their actions "do not serve the cause of peace and Socialism" -- which is the mildest form of condemnation in the Soviet party's

arsenal.
The Pravda attack of Jan. 24 was described as an act of "de-fense" against Italian charges and "not an attack on the Italian Communist Party."
Pravda said that since the first

article some Italian Communist leaders have stated publicly that the "Italian Communist Party did not even think of denying the role the Soviet Union in the defense" of peace and the workingclass movement. The article said that the Italians have since spoken of Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, "with much greater respect and much more seriously."

The tone and substance of Saturday's article suggested that the Kremlin hopes to narrow the gap with the Italian Communists or at least to forestall further polemics that could become the topic of dis-cussion among other Communist

It also seems clear that the ques-tion of the planned U.S. deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe next year remains Moscow's primary concern and that the Italian Communists are expected to play an important role in the protest movement against the deployment.

Lévesque's Stand

MONTREAL - The pro-independence Parti Québecois voted by an overwhelming majority in favor of Premier René Lévesque's bombing and replaced in rough-hewn stone as a reminder of its de-

ternative to military service and an end to premilitary training in schools.

Bishop Hempel said the church should treat the rejection "scrious-by but loosely." He was mable to came Saturday on the first day of a two-day party convention.

Quebec's ruling party rejected its previous stand, adopted at a party convention in December, calling for an immediate declaration of independence if it wins a majority of seats in the elections.

Mr. Lévesque had threatened to resign the party leadership unless the stand was rescinded.

Yemen Says Terrorists **Held in Bombing Plot**

The Associated Press ADEN, Southern Yemen - Security forces have arrested terrorists allegedly sent by a foreign country to bomb economic and oil installations in Southern Yemen, according to a statement from the government

The statement Saturday did not reveal the number or nationality of the alleged terrorists. But it said they will be tried soon on charges stemming from the alleged sabo-



apparently crushed its rider.

by the succeeding undertow.

probably trying to protect.

the settlements at its foot.

Although all army and police tigations interest aver was canceled on the day of in the week.

Archaeologists Discover Remains

Of About 20 Victims of Vesuvius

ERCOLANA, Italy - Archaeologists have recently found the remains of about 20 people who died in the eruption of Mount

Vesuvius that devastated Pompeii and Herculaneum 1,903 years

The searchers uncovered two groups of skeletons, perfectly pre-

The bones of other people were scattered nearby. Prof.

Prof. Maggi believes that the discoveries confirm his theory that

historians were wrong when they assumed the people of Pompeii

died while those of Herculaneum managed to escape by sea. In Prof. Maggi's view, a wall of volcanic mud descended quickly and

those still in the lower part of Herculaneum, seeking safety at the

seaside, were caught between it and a tidal wave caused by an

In the grotto adjoining the skeleton of the horse, in an almost

circular disposition, is the second group of skeletons: seven adults, two adolescents and three children. They lie on their backs, their

arms upraised as if to ward off the mud. One adult skeleton,

probably that of a woman, lies atop that of a child whom she was

Prof. Maggi concluded by the condition of their surroundings

and the disposition of the human remains that the group, proba-bly a family, sought shelter in the vault facing onto the sea from

the fire and ash that the volcano's eruption was spreading through

But Prof. Maggi believes that death struck from the sea when a

huge wave of mud swirled into the vanits and crushed the people.

Giuseppe Maggi, the archaeologist in charge of excavations in the Vestroius area, said that he thought the victims in that group might have been borne away by a tidal wave and returned, already dead,

served to the eye but brittle to the touch. One group contained about eight human skeletons and the skeleton of a horse, which

Portugal Says It Thwarted Plot; Leftists Decry a 'Climate of Fear' tuguese president. Antônio the strike, there was never any hint Ramalho Eanes, have remained silent during the weekend's inci-

LISBON — A Cabinet minister says the government foiled an attempt to overthrow democracy af-ter a serious of "subversive actions" during a one-day general strike last week, and the left has responded with accusations that the rightist government was creating "fear and alarm."

A government statement said security forces had found "concrete plans to subvert democratic insti-tutions" when they arrested a small group of armed men in Lisbon Friday night.
The Communist-sponsored gen-

eral strike failed to win widespread support Friday, and the government proclaimed a victory for democracy. In a television broadcast. Interior Minister Angelo Correia said the government had foiled a

The Communist-led General Labor Confederation had predicted that its strike would cause chaos. A Socialist union federation said the strike was a political maneuver aimed at disrupting democratic processes and said the move was a complete failure.

In Lisbon, shops and offices were open, sanitation workers and workers completed their rounds and many buses were on the streets. The strike found its greatest support in industry.

The country was quiet Sunday and newspapers gave little space to the coup allegations.

'Fear and Alarm'

The Communist daily O Diario said the government had tried to create an atmosphere of violence and insecurity. It said the govern-

Much of the tension between the six-month-old government and the Communist Party centers on Communist opposition to revision of the country's revolutionary Consti-tution that is scheduled to be completed this spring.
Under the revision, the govern-

ment is trying to eradicate Marx-ism written into the Constitution in revolutionary fervor after the overthrow of the Salazar dictatorship in 1974.

The Communists particularly oppose proposals to transfer responsibility for the armed forces away from the president and place them under direct government

The armed forces and the Por-

Italian Dies in Landslide

United Press International NAPLES - A woman was killed near here Sunday by a landslide that destroyed her home and several others, the police reported. The landslide came from hillside terracing weakened by rain.

However, coal exports to West-

ern Europe rose dramatically after 1978 as a result of rising oil prices

and erratic coal production in Po-

land, the main competitor to U.S. U.S. and European banks to

which Poland owes money are counting on revived Polish coal ex-

ports to raise the foreign currency

needed to pay off those debts, even as the United States is trying to in-

crease its share of the West Euro-

pean coal market. The U.S. share

could easily supply that amount,

once U.S. ports and harbors are

improved to handle the increased

Economic Issues Cited In Slowdown in Return Of Greeks From Exile

ATHENS - The flow of Greek political refugees returning from Communist Eastern Europe has virtually halted, and leaders of refugee groups say that economic hardships the refugees would face here are largely to blame. The leaders accuse the Socialist government of Greece and the Communist governments of Eastern Europe of creating difficulties for the refugees by breaking promises made to them.

Nearly 22,000 refugees have returned to Greece since 1974, but about 38,000 Greeks and their descendants remain in the Eastern bloc, to which they fled in 1949 after the defeat of the Communists in the Greek civil war. About 6,000 who have received approval to re-turn are not taking advantage of it.

The Greeks remaining in East-ern Europe see that those who re-turned have fallen into a vicious circle travel both by Greek gov-ernments and the Communist countries," says Dimitrios Papa-dimitriou, president of the Central Committee of Greek Political Ref-

"They have realized that it is pointless to return unless their economic problems are resolved," he said. "Therefore, they have given up trying, and the homeward trail has all but stopped."

would make a statement on inves-

Fears of Reaction

Original objections to the mass repatriation of the refugees includ-ed fears that they would aggravate unemployment and social prob-lems or set off violent reactions from rightists who had suffered in the civil war.

Such fears have proved unfounded. Nevertheless, since 1974. when repatriation began after the fall of the rightist military regime, Greece has allowed refugees to return only after a slow and careful screening of applicants.

The refugees say that one of their greatest disappointments is that the Socialist government of Premier Andreas Papandreou, who was elected last October, has not fulfilled its pledge to resolve the problem within three months through a blanket approval for the return of all refugees and intensified efforts to convince the Communist bloc to compromise on the economic issues involved.

Long negotiations have failed to bring agreement on the transfer of pensions to the refugees. Their plight is in contrast with that of U.S. citizens of Greek origin who have their pensions transferred when returning to Greece. The East European governments

argue that the country where a refugee finally settles should provide a national reforestation drive.

a pension. They also claim an in-ability to transfer money in hard

currency. Greece argues that the pensions should be paid by the Communist countries, where the refugees lived and worked most of their lives, and that the refugees should also have the right to transfer their bank deposits. The refugees themselves propose a compromise, whereby each country will contribute pension payments proportionate to the years lived there.

Greece has agreed to grant free medical care and to give 1,000 drachmas, about \$17, to each arriving refugee. Through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, it also provides a further maximum of 35,000 drachmas, or \$600, for the transportation ex-penses of each repatriated family.

On returning to Greece, many find that their former homes and properties have been given to others by previous governments, and hundreds of court cases are under way to resolve such disputes.

Papers in China Say Deng Remains An Active Leader

PEKING — Weekend reports in official Chinese newspapers portrayed Deng Xiaoping in an active leadership role, apparently seeking to dampen speculation about his disappearance Jan. 12 from public

Meanwhile, reliable Peking sources said Mr. Deng, deputy chairman of the Communist Party, is presiding over a high-level party meeting here to prepare a cam-paign to reduce the central bureaucracy by up to one third of its 600,000 employees. The China Daily, an English-

language newspaper widely circulated among foreigners, quoted Deputy Premier Bo Yibo as praising Mr. Deng and repeating Mr. Deng's characterization of the bureaucratic reduction as "another revolution." Mr. Bo said talk of a purge was "entirely groundless."
Noting Mr. Deng's role in in-

spiring the cutbacks, Mr. Bo said, "Of course, a considerable number of old cadres will be retired from active duty; some will move back to what we call the second line." He apparently sought to clarify recent remarks by Deputy Premier Wan Li, who said Mr. Deng had "withdrawn to the second line" of leadership.

The People's Daily reported that Mr. Deng, who is chairman of the military affairs commission, recently instructed the army to guide

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CAPTURE THE HYATT SPIRIT WORLDWIDE

of American grain. U.S. Coal Industry Worried by Soviet Pipeline

By Dan Morgan Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. coal industry has warned the Reagan administration that the construction of the multibilliondollar Soviet natural gas pipeline could threaten the growth of American coal exports to Western Europe and hurt the United States mining industry, railroads and

The warning was made last week at a meeting between representa-

Onassis Charity Withdraws Threat In a Tax Dispute

ATHENS - The Onassis Foundation withdrew a threat to reconsider its philanthropic programs in Greece after ending a dispute with the Greek government over a tax claim against the shipping heiress Christina Onassis, a foundation spokesman said Sunday.

Stelios Papadimitriou, Miss Onassis' lawyer and secretary-general of the foundation set up by the shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, said the government had admitted there was no legal decision on any tax due by Miss Onassis, but "only a claim subject to judicial determination."

On Tuesday, the foundation said the government gave a picture through state-controlled news organizations of scandal and fraud over an alleged failure by Miss Onassis, president of the founda-tion, to file an inheritance tax return for 2.7 billion drachmas (\$45.5 million) after her father's death in 1975.

tives of the coal industry and the 10 agencies that make up a government task force on coal policy.

At the same time, it was learned, the State and Commerce departments have told the Interstate Commerce Commission that they oppose deregulation of rail rates for shipment of coal. The agencies reportedly argued that such a dere-gulation would raise coal prices at a time when the United States is trying to persuade its European allies to use U.S. coal rather than Soviet natural gas.

The administration is in the fi-

nal stages of resolving a major in-ternal dispute over U.S. policy on the planned Soviet pipeline, the largest East-West project in histo-The pipeline issue has opened

in sharp divisions between the U.S. government, which opposes the project, and the European allies, which look to the project to stimulate the equipment export business and create jobs in the short run and to provide new sources of energy by the middle of

U.S. Restricts Exports

On Dec. 30 President Reagan announced that the United States was prohibiting export of American-built turbine rotors and pi-pelaying equipment needed for the

In the next few days he is expected to decide whether to try to extend those sanctions to Europe-an companies manufacturing equipment for the Soviet pipeline under U.S. licenses, a step that would delay the project but also would produce a clash with the al-

At the heart of the administration's argument is that the Europeans would be better off politically and economically using non-Soviet sources of energy.

In a brief filed Dec. 21 in con-

nection with the ICC deregulation case, the State and Commerce de-

partments said:
"The United States has attempted to convince its friends and allies that U.S. coal represents an energy source that is preferable to oil from unstable Middle Eastern states, gas from the USSR or coal from South Africa or Poland ... The question of future energy sources is crucial to the eco-

nomic strength of the West." Rep. Mario Biaggi, Democrat of New York and chairman of the House merchant marine subcommittee, has introduced a bill that would pay for deepening six ports so they could handle a significant increase in coal exports.

The United States has always

sold substantial amounts of coal in

Europe, primarily metallurgical

coal used in the steel industry.

Connie Holmes, vice president of the Washington-based National Coal Association, said the industry has calculated that the new Soviet gas, when delivered to Western Europe, would be equivalent to an additional 90 million tons of coal.

She said the United States, with one-fourth of world coal reserves,

reached 60 percent in 1981.

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By Joseph Lelyveld New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG - Bearing the coffin of a white trade union organizer who died in detention and the flag of the outlawed Afri-can National Congress, a cortege of more than 1,000 blacks and whites wound its way for through central Johannesburg and its white suburbs during the weekend.

In the South African context, where demonstrations against white minority rule are almost automatically proclaimed to be "riotous assemblies," the funeral Saturday was a startling sight, almost certainly the largest display of black political feeling seen in the white areas since the African National Congress movement was forced underground in 1960.

The police, carrying riot equip-ment, were stationed along the route, but the procession was allowed to proceed in defiance of laws that make it a crime to show support for a banned organization.

When it came within a half mile of the segregated white cemetery where Dr. Neil Aggett was to be buried, the casket was removed from the hearse and carried in the front rank of marchers who strode in front of a convoy of 17 buses.

Angry Slogans

"Botha is a terrorist! Botha is a murderer!" they chanted as they passed through the cemetery gates, referring to Prime Minister P.W. Botha, whose government has said the young physician, the only white to die in the custody of the security police, appeared to have committed spicide

Dr. Aggett, 28, was reported to have been found hanging in his cell in the early hours of Feb. 5. Although he worked as a physician in the emergency room of a black hospital, his main occupation was to serve as secretary in the Transvaal of the mainly nonwhite Food and Canning Workers Un-ion. At the time of his death, he had been held without charge for more than two months under the

Terrorism Act. An autopsy was performed on the day of his death, but the results have not been announced. The authorities have not said whether an inquest would be held.

The police version of his death was bitterly challenged in the culogy delivered Saturday morning by e general-secretary of Dr. Aggett's union, Jan Theron.

"When they speak of suicide, we say he was killed," the young white man told the mainly black congregation of about 2,000. "We put the blame where it lies, with the gov-ernment of the country and with the security police who do its dirty

Dr. Aggett's parents, who had



The funeral procession for Dr. Neil Aggett passes through the center of Johannesburg.

Kenya after blacks came to power there, sat in the front row through a ceremony that had the effect of enshrining their son as a martyr to the struggle against white govern-

Next to them sat the parents of Dr. Elizabeth Floyd, the woman with whom he lived, who was arrested with him at the end of November. She was taken to the psy chiatric ward of a white hospital on the day he died.

Her parents had asked that she be released long enough to attend her lover's funeral. Their request

Remarks on Suicide

Pro-government Afrikaans newspapers have printed official hints that Dr. Aggett had ties to the African National Congress. They have also said he was to have been a state witness in a political trial designed to show the underground movement was manipulating new black trade unions.

In his culogy to Dr. Aggett, Mr. Theron contended the government's proclaimed readiness to allow free trade unions was contradicted by its eagerness to stage a "show trial against trade unions, a trial in which comrades are expected to give evidence against one an-

today that Neil is dead because he would not play that part." It was not clear whether he was suggesting Dr. Aggett might have killed



A black mourner joins the sister, mother and father of Dr. Aggett at graveside after a procession through Johannesburg.

himself to avoid giving evidence; others who spoke at a rally in the cemetery following the burial said they regarded suicide in such cirfrom murder.

The service in the Anglican ca-thedral vecred back and forth between familiar English hymns and black political anthen ed by passionate cries of la!" or "Power!"

Another 2,000 or so persons, mainly blacks, were waiting out-side the cathedral and it was there that the black-green-and-gold flag of the African National Congress was unfuried.

Dr. Aggett was laid to rest under a jacaranda tree. A thicket of trade union banners were held aloft over his grave and his mourning parents while the final prayers in requiem

Computer-Age School for Blacks Rises Amid the Squalor of Soweto

By Jack Foisie
Los Angeles Times Service

SOWETO, South Africa - A modern, computer-equipped school, paid for by U.S. businesses, has been officially opened here amid the "cheesebox" homes of this ghetto city's one million

It is the first major private school that is exclusively for blacks in South Africa, and it is intended to provide boys and girls of high-school age with commercial courses to prepare them for managerial jobs in business and industry.

Although still not completed, the school has been accepting students for seven months. Its com-puter-based educational system and its classroom ratio of one teacher to 25 students have already made it an important stopover for white educators and an architectural wonder in Soweto's otherwise

drab landscape.

The \$6-million complex is known as the PACE Commercial High School — PACE is an acronym for Project for the Advancement of Community Education. In dedicating the complex Thursday, Dr. Michael A. Samu-

els, the vice president for interna-tional affairs of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States, "the inadequate educational op-portunities, especially in mathe-matics, to enable blacks in South Africa to be promoted through the professional ranks of business and industry."

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce in South Africa organized the fund-raising drive to which 70 U.S. companies doing business in South Africa contributes. South African companies also helped finance the construction and equipping of the school, which will ultimately have a coed student en-rollment of 600.

In keeping with hopes for a bright future for the students, the school's motto is "From Disadvantage to the Stars.

There are 263 students now, selected through competitive examinations. Tuition for the term is \$1,400. However, the parents of only 16 students have been able to afford that amount, and the others are on scholarships, which are also contributed by U.S. businessmen.

The five-year course is intended "to turn out a graduate who can compete on an equal level with anyone," said the school's head-

master. Rex Pennington.

Mr. Pennington, who retired from one of South Africa's leading private schools for whites, said:

My whole life has been spent with privileged children and south with privileged children, and now I want to work with these children who are bright as buttons but just haven't had a chance."

Linder the white-supremacy policies of the government, the segre-gated 22 million blacks have had chief source of the country's revenue, 90 percent of the 120,000 miners are illiterate, according to a ming pool and athletic field are to

mining company official.

The PACE school has facilities that many people in Soweto have

inferior schooling. In the mining of the facilities include an an-industry, for example, which is the diovisual room, assembly hall, caf-

be built as funds become available Unlike many educational institutions to which private money has never seen. The computer system in the classroom provides each student with a keyboard enabling each to respond to the teacher's will come from a 19-member board each to respond to the teacher's will come from a 19-member board questions. The teacher has a printed of directors, with representatives from the U.S. Chamber of Comwill allow formulation of a remediment. merce and black parents. Eventual program for those who need ally, there will be a black majority on the board, Mr. Pennington said.

Gluyas Williams Dies At 93; Was Cartoonist

BOSTON - Gluyas Williams, 93, whose cartoons on business and society ran in The New Yorker magazine and were widely an-thologized, died Saturday. He had He was a regular contributor to

OBITUARIES

the Harvard Lampoon at Harvard University. After graduating in 1911 he spent a year studying art in Paris, then returned to Boston as a fledgling cartoonist. In 1922, he signed a contract with Bell Syn-

Suspect Released In U.S. to Testify On Manila Blasts

United Press International SAN FRANCISCO - A man suspected of terrorism who was sent to prison for refusing to testify before a federal grand jury about street bombings in the Phil-ippines has changed his mind and

has been released. A records clerk at Terminal Island federal prison in San Pedro, Calif., said Victor Lovely Jr., 36, was released Tuesday, six days after he began serving a one-year sentence for refusing to cooperate

with the grand jury.

Mr. Lovely was brought from
the Philippines in September under an agreement with the Philippine government to testify against alleged U.S.-based conspirators in street bombings in Manila in 1980. He was wounded in a bombing at a Manila hotel, was arrested, and he confessed connections with conspirators in the United States.

After his arrival in San Francis-co he repudiated his confession, saying it was made under torture in the Philippines. He was found in contempt for refusing to testify and was sent to prison Feb. 3. dicate, which put his cartoons in daily newspapers.

Victor Jory LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Victor Jory, 79, a character actor who began his career more than 60 years ago and appeared in hundreds of stage plays, films and television shows, was found dead Friday, apparently of a heart attack Thursday night, in his apartment in Santa Monica. Calif. in Santa Monica, Calif.

in Santa Monica, Calif.

According to a studio biography
of a dozen years ago, Mr. Jory had
more than 120 roles in films, including "Midsummer Night's
Dream" (1935), "Gone With the
Wind" (1939), "The Miracle
Worker" (1962) and "Cheyenne
Autumn" (1964).

Takashi Shimura

TOKYO (AP) - Takashi Shimura, 76, who often appeared in films directed by Akira Kurosawa, died Thursday of pulmonary em-physema in a Tokyo hospital. He teamed with the actor Toshiro Mi-fune in such hits as "Rashomon" and "Seven Samurai." His last appearance was in "Kagemu Mr. Kurosawa's recent film.

Fernando Valera Aparicio PARIS (AP) — Fernando Valera Aparicio, 83, the last presi-dent of the Spanish Republic's government in calle, died Saturday

after a long illness, family mem-bers said. One of the founders of the Spanish Radical Socialist Party in the early 1930s, he fled to France at the end of the 1936-39 Konstantin S. Grushevoy

MOSCOW (AP) - Col. Gen. MOSCOW (AP) — Col. Gen. — to \$146 million — its annual Konstantin S. Grushevoy, 76, the Soviet Army's chief political offi-Organization of Petroleum Exportcer for the Moscow district, died ing Countries fund for belping de-Wednesday. Tass reported. He was veloping nations under a bill cer for the Moscow district, died a three-time recipient of the Order of Lenin.

New Warning Issued in U.S. On Aspirin

Possible Risks Seen In Treating Children By Michael deCourcy Hinds New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The nation-Centers for Disease Control have reiterated an advisory to physicians and parents that treating children's viral infections with as-pirin might increase the risk of Reye's Syndrome, a sometimes fa-

The conclusion, which echoed a similar advisory issued in 1980, was contained Thursday in the centers Morbidity and Mortality

The finding was based on an expert panel's review of four previous studies. The centers said that although the studies had some flaws, the statistical association be-tween aspirin and the syndrome was sufficient cause for concern until more definitive information was available.

The Food and Drug Administra-The Food and Drug Administration originally voiced concern
about the possible link between aspirin and the syndrome in 1976
but did not issue an advisory. It
only suggested caution in giving
aspirin to children with a virus
who developed vomiting. Thursday, the agency, which reviewed
the centers' report before its publication, declined to participate in
issuing the advisory. issuing the advisory.

"Before taking a public position, we want to have more opportunity to evaluate the new data," said Wayne Pines, an agency spokes-

Spokesmen for the children's as-pirin industry objected to the centers' advisory as redundant and judgmental.
The only responsible state-

ments that can be made, based on the raw data available, pertain to the early recognition of the disease and z caution for the use of all medication with children," said Terry Kelley, spokesman for Sterling Drug Inc., maker of Bayer As-

Reye's Syndrome appears to follow viral infections such as influenza or chicken pox. It is characterized by the sudden onset of lever, severe vomiting and disturbances involving the central ner-vous system, such as lethargy, vio-lent headaches or bizarre behavior. The symptoms progress rapidly to convulsions and coma, the FDA

Kuwait Doubles OPEC Aid

KUWAIT - Kuwait will double passed by its parliament over the

International Bond Prices - Week of Feb.

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U.S. Regulators Poised to Agree On Stock Index Futures Trading

the stock market by purchasing "stock index futures contracts" or "stock index options." Investors using the new investments will stand to gain or lose much larger sums of money relative to their initial invest-

mit an investor to sign an agreement to buy a group of stocks at current prices and pay for the stocks when they are delivered sometime in the future. If the value of the stock portfolio goes up before the contract comes due, the buyer makes money. If stock prices fall, the buyer loses.

Because of the small down payment, stock-index speculation will be much more profitable than buy-ing shares themselves. If the value of a stock index climbs from \$65,000 to \$70,000, someone who owned those stocks would make a \$5,000 profit or just under 8 percent. But a \$5,000 gain on a \$4,000 investment in a stock index futures contract would be a 125 per-

Barring a last-minute hitch - and several are possible — the first stock market index futures contract is expected to be approved Tuesday by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Pending at the Securities and Exchange Commission are several pro-posals for options based on a stock index.

The CFTC regulates futures trading, the SEC oversees the stock and options markets. Because stock index futures fall between the jurisdictions, the two agencies fought for four years over how to regulate

After they were appointed by President Reagan last year, SEC Chairman John S. R. Shad and CFTC chief Philip McBride Johnson negotiated a truce and began clearing the backlog of pending proposals from the options and futures industries.

The regulators' plans could be thwarted or delayed, however, by opposition from Congress and the Federal Reserve Board.

Warning that stock index speculation is nothing more than a way to gamble on the stock market, Rep. John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, introduced legislation Thursday to impose a six-month moratorium on any stock index speculation. Rep. Dingell's House Energy and Commerce Committee, which oversees the SEC, plans to hold hearings on the issue, as do House panels headed by Rep. Timothy E. Wirth of Colorado and Benjamin S. Rosenthal of

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS - The Eurobond market

reacted with stunned silence last

week to President Reagan's budget

message (deficits for the foresee-

able future) and Paul Volcker's tes-

timony to Congress on how the

Federal Reserve would conduct its

monetary policy (continued re-

The inherent conflict between

the two, a source of anxiety to ana-

increase to \$650 million from an

size of its offering - ranking it as

the largest issue ever floated (not

including zero-coupon issues

where the actual cash layout by investors is a fraction of the face

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS - Mexico launched its

first jumbo credit of the year last

week to wild applause from the in-ternational banking community.

Pemex will run for four years and lenders will have the choice of re-

newing it for a second four years

for a quarter-percent renewal fee.

Pemex is offering to pay interest set at % point over the London in-

terbank rate or 4 point over the prime rate of U.S. banks.

basis the terms look extraordinarily generous. By contrast, Mexico's

agricultural development bank earlier this month paid a margin of % point over Libor for eight-year

However, the "voluntary" re-

newal clause may be more cosmet-

ic than real. For while the banks

are given the choice to renew or

not, the facts of life are such that

any bank that does not renew is

probably unlikely to ever do any

So it really is an eight-year loan,

But even on that basis, the terms

still look good to bankers. Fees are

described as "pretty generous" and

the quarter-point renewal fee adds

to the overall return that one lead

manager estimated at "well over

business in or with Mexico again.

The loan is being syndicated as

The \$2-billion operation for

initially indicated \$400 million the

terest rates.

value of the issue).

mal Herald Tribune

The congressional critics contend the Reagan administration regulators are giving birth to a financial Frankenstein that will trap unsophisticated stock buyers by promising them big profits without reveal-ing the risks. Both Rep. Rosenthal and Rep. Dingell last week urged the Federal Reserve Board to assert its authority to determine the size of the down pay-ment, or margin, that will be made on stock index

The Federal Reserve sets margin requirements for purchases of stocks, bonds and stock options. Until stock index futures were invented, the Fed had never claimed jurisdiction over futures contract margins. Not even the CFTC sets commodity margins now, all futures margins are set by the commodity exchanges themselves, which regard the power as vital to their

More than a year ago the Fed warned the CFTC that it planned to set margins for any stock-index futures, and that if the CFTC does create them, it should first give the Fed six months to decide how much the margin should be.

ferent requirements in terms of margin."

gins, either the commodity exchanges or the CFTC is certain to challenge the action in court.

dation to approve an application by the Kansas City Board of Trade to start selling Value Line Futures, a futures contract based on the Value Line Index of

Approval of the Value Line Futures plan would open a floodgate at the CFTC, where 17 other unconventional futures contracts are awaiting approval. The SEC has under consideration about another 18 applications for trading new kinds of options that will work in the same way as stock market futures.

A futures contract is a binding obligation to buy

UAW Pact With Ford Offers

BUSINESS/FINANCE

By Donald Woutat Los Angeles Tunes Service DEARBORN, Mich. - Ford

Motor and the United Auto Workers union agreed Saturday on a new labor contract that would pro-vide financial relief for Ford and wide-ranging protection for work-

Ford won a 30-month wage freeze, deferred cost-of-living in-creases and a two-week reduction in paid time off. In return, the union won a precedent-setting promise of a lifetime paycheck as protection against layoffs for tens of thousands of veteran Ford

There was no immediate indication of how much money the agreement would save the troubled auto company. The agreement is subject to ratification by Ford's

170,000 hourly U.S. workers.

"We believe the agreement represents a major achievement in terms of providing UAW members at Ford with greater job security,"

UAW President Douglas Fraser said.

Highlights of the settlement in-

• A freeze in base wages until Sept. 14, 1984, when the new pact would expire. · A nine-month deferral of

cost-of-living increases tied to the inflation rate. A "guaranteed income stream," starting at 50 percent of base pay until retirement age, for any worker who loses his job after

working at least 15 years at Ford. A profit-sharing plan beginning in 1983. However, the plan is based on profits of Ford's U.S. operations only, which are not expected to be profitable for some

For the first nine months of last the contract if Ford's car sales reach 1977-78 levels ouring the year, the BIS notes that "the underlying growth of international agreement, which analysts considing banks may be put at \$110 bil-lion, compared with a figure of \$115 billion for the corresponding

 A two-year moratorium on any plant closing that would result from a decision to buy parts from

A pledge to "make every effort" to replace any jobs lost by such so-called "out-sourcing" ac-

the United States," the report states. BIS officials had no ready tions.
The tentative settlement will be explanation why deposits by U.S. corporations rose some \$11 billion presented Wednesday in Chicago to 225 local union leaders from - one of the largest quarterly in-creases ever recorded." around the country, who will decide whether to recommend the agreement to Ford's 170,000 rankdeclined \$700 million in the third nd-file U.S. workers, who must ultimately ratify it.

The leaders of the Ford union locals generally have supported concessions to the No. 2 automaker, in sharp contrast to widespread opposition at that level that was blamed for killing similar negotiations at General Motors last

The difference stems from Ford's greater financial difficul-ties. GM managed a \$333 million

naround from 1980's \$763 million loss. Ford's expected loss for 1981 will push the company's losses over two years to nearly \$3 billion, and its U.S. car and truck operations reportedly have lost far more than that.

Wide Protection to Workers

The proposed lifetime-income promise, long a goal of the U.S. labor movement, would bring the auto industry a step closer to the "lifetime employment" practices of Japan and Western Europe, which is often credited with enhancing worker loyalty and productivity among foreign automak-

Because employment is so close-linked to the fluctuating levels car sales and production, the U.S. auto companies have said they cannot guarantee anybody a job for life. But Ford believes it can afford to guarantee a pay-check, partly because the company believes that the most severe job losses have already occurred in the

auto industry. The agreement also would create three different labor agreements prices of certain vehicles.

a first in modern times.

Chrysler won three rounds of concessions worth \$1,3 billion from the UAW starting in Septem-ber, 1979 under pressure from Congress and, later, from the federal board that has guaranteed \$1.2 billion in loans to avert Chrysler's bankruptcy. The con-cessions have left Chrysler's hourly labor costs some \$2.65 an hour below Ford and GM, a gap that in GM's case will widen by next September when the current UAW

contract runs out. To Ford's chagrin, Chrysler has used the cheap labor advantage to underprice its competitors by \$300 to \$900 per car, not counting rebates that have been in effect for more than a year. The pricing has given Chrysler a larger share of the

It was not immediately clear how a settlement at Ford would compare to Chrysler in labor costs. But it would ease the pressure on Ford car and truck prices and would enable them to cut or freeze

U.S. Auto Negotiations Look Familiar to Japan

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service TOKYO - To Ichiro Shioji, the contract talks between the United Automobile Workers Union and the major U.S. automakers have a

The key issue in the negotiations
— trading wage-and-benefit concessions for job security during a period of economic adversity - is the same one Japan dealt with suc-

cessfully three decades ago.
The situation is somewhat similar," Mr. Shioji, 55, president of the Confederation of Japan Auto-

mobile Workers' Unions, said. What is often overlooked is that the comparatively smooth labormanagement relations in Japan to-- which had their genesis in the 1950s - followed an acrimonious wave of confrontations, strikes

and lockous Indeed, history does not support the view, widely held in the West, that dealings between workers and bosses in Japan have always been a model of harmony, the result of cultural factors peculiar to Japan.

The features of Japanese industrial relations that Westerners eye with such envy - the constant consultations between labor and management, the absence of strikes and the ease with which automation and other productivityenhancing changes are instituted
— have often been the result of

hard bargaining. No one expects that Japanese

style lifetime employment or loyalty to the company can be emulat-ed, but many business executives, labor leaders and economists contend that greater labor-management cooperation and job stability are needed if American industry is to be competitive with that of other nations.

Accordingly, labor-management relations in Japan are now being closely studied by Americans and others. And no one has had a more central role in shaping those relations than Mr. Shioji.

For the past two decades, Mr. Shioji has been president of the Nissan union, which now has 220,000 members. In 1972, he became head of the umbrella organization that links the powerful company unions in this nation's largest industry, the Confederation of Japan Automobile Workers' Union. which has more than 600,000

Mr. Shioji, who attended the Harvard Business School for a year at the invitation of the U.S. government, is known as an internationally minded labor leader whose stands on issues are often

For instance, he was an early advocate of Japanese auto compar producing vehicles in the United States as a way of easing trade tensions. This notion has been highly unpopular with some factions of the Japanese labor movement, who

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

Resumed Steep Growth By Carl Gewirtz assets - the widest measure of the mal Herold Tribune market - to \$1.42 trillion, compared with the nearly \$3-billion decline in the second quarter. Gross external assets include lending to

final users, plus a string of inter-bank lending that results in dou-

Part of the third-quarter in-

crease can be attributed to the dis-

tortions resulting from exchange-

rate movements (the dollar in-

creased substantially until mid-August), but even after adjusting the figures to reflect this, the BIS

puts the increase in gross assets at

\$71.2 billion, compared with an adjusted rise of \$39.7 billion in the

credit intermediated by the report-

The third-quarter expansion was fed by "substantial net outflows of funds from the non-bank sector in

OPEC deposits with the banks

quarter while borrowing rose to \$2.4 billion, making the oil-cartel

nations net takers of funds to the

tune of \$3,1 billion. Overall, how-

bers (\$157.3 billion at the end of

September) still dwarf their bor-

OPEC apart, countries outside

the reporting area increased their deposits with the banks by some

\$6 billion, compared with a decline

of \$600 million recorded in the sec-

The Soviet Union, for example,

rowings (\$68.5 billion).

ble-counting of funds.

second quarter.

period of 1980."

BIS Says Euromarket

Donald F. Ephlin, head of the UAW's Ford department,

showed confidence before going into the final rounds of talks.

PARIS — The expansion of the Euromarket, after having stalled in the second quarter of last year, resumed its torrid pace in the third quarter, data from the Basel-based Bank for International Settlements

The renewed growth is specially noteworthy, as OPEC countries, whose deposits of oil revenues in major Western and Japanese banks have helped fuel the Euromarket's expansion, ceased being a net supplier of cash and -- for the first time since end 1978 - borrowed more than they deposited in the three months ended last Sep-

BIS noted there was "a very sharp acceleration" of \$76.1 billion in reporting banks' gross external

redeem the notes at the end of The optimists noted that Mr. each interest period - in this case every three months. Any paper repurchased can be subsequently resold. Interest will be set at a quar-ter-point below the bid rate for three-month Eurodollars, however the notes are being placed on a yield basis in line with market con-

> About half of the latest week's tributed to the shift to so-called NOW accounts.

The pessimists, of course, were less sanguine, worrying about a big \$2.2-billion increase in business loans and mounting pressure on the Fed to increase its discount

rather surprised at the decision of Continental Illinois, a triple-A credit, to issue \$100 million of seven-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 15% percent. The bond is non-callable for the first four years and after that redeemable at 101 percent, declining by half a point each year to par. The terms are considered very aggressive, especially in light of the disappoint-

ing money supply figures.

By contrast, Citicorp sold \$200 million of five-year notes in New

tended any tightening in Fed poli-

Volcker indicated in his congressional testimony that the Fed was prepared to tolerate some over-shooting in M-1 growth as a considerable amount of this was due to the distortions arising from people shifting funds into checking acditions," managers report — counts which pay interest and does meaning the notes will be offered not reflect stepped-up demand for

> Even before the Fed figures were made public, bankers were

which reduced its deposits by 35 percent in each of the first two quarters of last year, increased by percent the amount left on deposit at the end of September. At the same time, the Soviet Union increased its borrowing almost 9 percent in the third quarter (fol-lowing small gains of 4 percent and 2 percent in the first two perods, respectively). Overall, Eastern Europe owed

the banks a net \$48 billion in September, up from a net \$44.2 billion at the end of 1980.

CURRENCY RATES

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Frankfurt	2.387	4.385	_	39.47 *	1,678 x	91.22 *	5.875*	124.65 *	30.4
London (b)	1.1385	_	4,3815	11,0988	2,734,20	4,7998	74545	3.517	14.33%
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CSterilus: 1.207 Irish i ricial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (z) Units of 1,000

completed yet the market is al-ready grumbling. There appears to be widespread agreement that a 10-year loan could not be syndicat-TO 25 MILLION DOLLARS ed and great fear that Spain will "That long a maturity would have a very detrimental affect on marketing, far in excess of

The increase of the total assets of ITALSTAT INTERNA-

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 12, 1982, excluding bank service charges. 3 1 D.M. F.F. H.L. Gler. B.F. S.F.

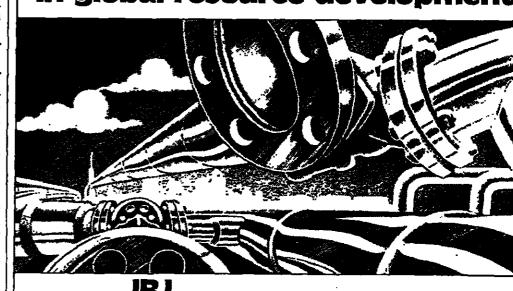
ITALSTAT INTERNATIONAL **BOOTS CAPITAL**

ITALSTAT INTERNATIONAL, the Luxembourg-based holding company, wholly controlled by Italstat (the IRI holding for the construction and civil engineering sector), increased its capital stock from 10 to 25 million U.S. dollars.

TIONAL, founded in 1979, aims at boosting the means of the company both in order to take a better account of the credit and interest given by the international banking system to the IRI-ITALSTAT concerns, Italy's most important group of civil contractors and consulting engineers, and in order to comply with Luxembourg rules about correlation between fundings and assets.

The capital increase will allow a further development in the possibilities of obtaining financial resources on the international market, ensuring a better competivity to the Italstat companies dealing with international assignments.

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(\$65 billion in assets), knowledge, and

global reputation necessary to coor-

All of which makes IBJ the right people

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dinate, advise, manage, and finance

projects. To put it all under one roof.

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the country's top 200 corporations.

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large-scale resource development

to see when you want a bank that does more than lust move money in global resource development.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN

Further evidence of a tightening market is the fact that there is now only an 1/2 point difference between the Libor and prime pricing compared to the ¼ point differen-tial that Banco Rural paid last month. The narrowing of this differential is exactly the opposite of what financial experts of many developing countries had been hop-ing to achieve. As prime is an administered rate already containing a profit element, borrowers had been hoping to widen the differential between the two prices.

WASHINGTON - U.S. financial-market regulators are expected to lay the groundwork this week for a new species of investments based on popular stock investors would be able to speculate directly on futures contracts. ment than with other financial instruments.

In effect, stock index futures and options will per-

Reps. Dingell and Rosenthal insist the Federal Reserve must have authority to set the margins to maintain equity with stock futures options. If the down payment on stock index futures is lower than the margin on stocks or options, money will be drained

away from the stock market, they contend.

Though he has settled other differences with the CFTC, SEC Chairman Mr. Shad insists that "directly competitive instruments should not be subject to dif-

Messrs. Shad and Johnson met Thursday with Fed Chairman Paul Volcker but failed to resolve the impasse. If the Fed sticks by its guns and imposes mar-

The issue could come to a head on Tuesday, when the CFTC is scheduled to vote on a staff recommen-

The key difference between an option and a futures contract is the amount of money the investor

Market Stunned by Reagan Budget, Fed Plans

Alcoa Australia is offering \$100

paper offered for periods of three

or six months. Interest will be set

at the London interbank offered

rate. However, Alcoa will pay a placing commission of % percent

annually. This will be paid to

banks which bought the paper, al-

though they are free to sell the pa-

per. Lead manager Crédit Snisse

First Boston says it will maintain a

secondary market in the issue. The

banks will also be offered partici-

pation fees ranging from 4 per-cent (on a take of \$2.5 million)

to % percent (on a take of \$10 mil-

The uncertainty about the direc-tion and level of interest rates was

not helped by the late Friday re-

port from the New York Fed that the U.S. money supply rose \$2.3 billion in the latest week. This was

a bit of a shock, as most analysts

had been expecting at worst no

change and at best a modest de-

lysts divided over whether it por-

der representing a consolidation of short-term debts already outstand-ing. Citicorp is agent for the loan

and it along with Crédit Lyonnais, Industrial Bank of Japan, Manu-facturers Hanover, Arab Banking

Corp. and Banco Nacional do

Mexico are "coordinators" of the loan. In all, 20 co-lead managers

are being sought to underwrite \$100 million each.

by the government's unwillingess

31/2-year loan with interest set at 1/4

point over Libor sweetened with a

commitment fee of 3/16 percent.

Four competing groups are due to submit bids this week to man-

age Spain's coming \$500-million

loan, and with the offers not even

whatever benefit Spain will get

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

accept the proposed terms - a

The other expected jumbo, a \$1billion, Arab-manged loan for Venezuela, appears to be held up

is offering \$100 million of 10-year FRNs with interest set at 3/16 point over the six-month offered rate — which is fractionally more generous than Sweden's terms. This paper is really intended for the banks participating in the syn-

dicated loan, as it offers them one

Denmark, as part of its \$800-

million financing currently under

way in the syndicated loan market,

way to increase the overall profita-

had only the faintest echo in the bond market: a perceptible rush of **EUROBONDS** money into floating-rate notes, instruments that are widely regarded with some bitterness that banks as the safest refuge in times of unclaim they are not being offered a certainty about the direction of in-As a result, Sweden was able to

investment institutions

the average of the bid and offered rates for six-month Eurodollar de-

posits. A minimum coupon of 54 percent is guaranteed. Investors can hold the seven-year notes to maturity or can ask to be redeemed after five years. The borrower can call the issue any time

Sold in denominations of

slice of the FRN on a pro rata ba-

fered interbank quote. The coupon is guaranteed to be no lower than percent and is also being sold minimum denominations of

There are two deals on offer that are aimed only at banks or major Oesterreichische Kontrollbank. guaranteed by Austria, is offering

up to \$100 million of five-year floating rate deposit notes. These differ from FRNs in that pur-

sis to their share in the syndicated France's Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique is offering \$100 million of 20-year FRNs with interest paid quarterly at 78

\$10,000, Sweden's FRNs pay interest set at a quarter of a point over

point over the mean of the bid-of-

Mexican Credit Is Well-Received

thuses one participant. Remarks like that are echoed throughout the market. Part of this excitement may simply be relief that Pemex did not try to use its influence as Mexico's premier borrower to pay less than Banco Rural, which some

bankers close to the deal had been anticipating. Pernex ranks so high SYNDICATED

LOANS with banks because it generates a four-year instrument and on that other business for them. One manager, explaining why Pemex did not fight for tighter terms, said: "They've got to be generous to raise \$2 billion. They definitely want a success and they are going to have it." He estimated that Mexico will need to raise \$20 billion this year, almost \$1 billion per month, and up sharply from

last year's estimated take of some "They're getting smart," ob-served another manager. "With their requirements they can't nickle and dime" on terms but have to pitch conditions to appeal to lenders. "Don't forget, \$2 billion is

just the beginning In fact, only \$1 billion of the

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Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA



All figures are given in \$ at the rate of BF4L70 = US\$ 1

Combined and strength	S	eptember 3	0, 1981) Se	ptember 30	, 1980	_
Combined asset strength -	US\$ millions		in %		US\$ m	illions	in 9	6
Corporate premises, furniture, equipment Companies carried at equity in net assets Investment portfolio Other financial fixed assets	119.50 326.25 46.67	•	7.7 21.2 3.0	19.3 31.9	82.07 340.01 18.09	282.23 440.17	6.3 26.1 1.4	33.8
Railroad equipment Land and real estate developments Receivables Cash and equivalents Other assets Current banking and financial assets Less: Current banking and financial liabilities (Net current banking and financial assets	21,684.14 21,445.91			19.2 5.1 5.2 1.5 2.3	17,648.16 (17,543.26)	284.84 82.97 35.64 24.05 46.29		21.9 6.4 2.7 1.8 3.6
Combined assets Less: Short-term debt		1,542.08 (257.60)		100.0 (16.7)		1,301.09 (134.30)		100.0
Capital invested Less: Long-term debt		1,284.48 (388.60)		83.3 (25.2)		1,166.79 (270:30)		89.7 (20.8)
Net assets attributable to Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA attributable to minority interests	485.28 410.60		31.5 26.6	58.1	484.75 411.74	896.49	37.3 31.6	68.9

Asset breakdown

The figures in the tables below are the result of a breakdown of assets and results of the group by business segment. They are percentage figures.

	Assets					Results			
	Combin	ed assets	Net	assets	Cash	-flow	Net in	come	
	80/81	79/80	80/81	79/80	80/81	79/80	80/81	79/80	
Banking and leasing	38.6	32.7	47.7	41.9	55.5	52.9	54_1	72.4	
Broadcasting	12.7	13.9	19.8	20.2	9.9	10.3	30.5	54.0	
Railroad cars and containers	20.9	27.2	10.8	19.5	19.1	27.0	2.6	61.6	
Real estate in Belgium United States	4.2 6.4	6.1	4.9 7.6	6.1	(1.6) 9.3] 1.0	(5.8) 28.3	2.1	
Energy	6.5	4.6	9.0	6.0	13.2	′ 19.5 °	26.7	83.5	
Other segments, non-allocatable liabilities and expenses	10.7	15.5	0.2	6.3	(5.4)	(10.7)	(36.4)	(173.6)	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

The breakdown of net assets and results attributable to Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA and to others was as follows:

	Net assets			Cash-flow			Net income					
		BL	oti	ners	G	BL	ot	ners	G	BL	oth	ers
	80/81	79/80	80/81	79/80	80/81	79/80	80/81	79/80	80/81	79/80	80/81	79/80
Banking and leasing Broadcasting Railroad cars and containers Real estate in Belgium United States Energy Other segments, non-allocatable	39.4 44.3 87.8 100.0 99.3 52.7	39.4 51.7 73.2 100.0 86.6	60.6 55.7 12.2 0.7 47.3	}	45.6 63.0 90.1 100.0 101.0 53.3		37.0 9.9 (1.0)	54.7 50.2 23.0 - 18.7	43.1 63.2 42.4 100.0 101.0 52.6] (1.0)]	58.5 50.2 24.7 -
liabilities and expenses	(24.0)	25.2	124.0	74.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	٠ -

Specific liabilities, financial and overhead expenses of Banque Bruxelles Lambert and Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert were allocated to the various business segments. Non-allocatable liabilities, financial and overhead expenses were listed as such and combined with "other segments." As for Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA, half of these items were included under "banking and leasing," and half under "non-allocatable." As the "other segments" showed negative results, we have been unable to compute the share attributable to GBL and to others.

Summarized below is the breakdown per country:

	1980/81	1979/80
Europe	- 90%	91%
Belgium	38%	36%
Luxembourg -	15%	18%
West Germany, Switzerland, Austria	25%	15%
France	9%	12%
Other European countries	3%	9%
America	7%	8%
Africa	. 3%	1%

Net asset value

At the end of September 1981, net assets of the group were valued at US\$ 896 million, compared with US\$ 897 million a year earlier. Net assets attributable to our company totalled US\$ 485 million, as against US\$ 485 million at the end of September 1980. Net assets attributable to others totalled US\$ 411 million, as against US\$ 412 million.

Net assets per share after the appropriation of income and goodwill excluded were US\$ 121.32, compared with US\$ 121.20 on September 30, 1980

Illustrated below is the breakdown of net assets per share, prior to the appropriation of income, by business segment

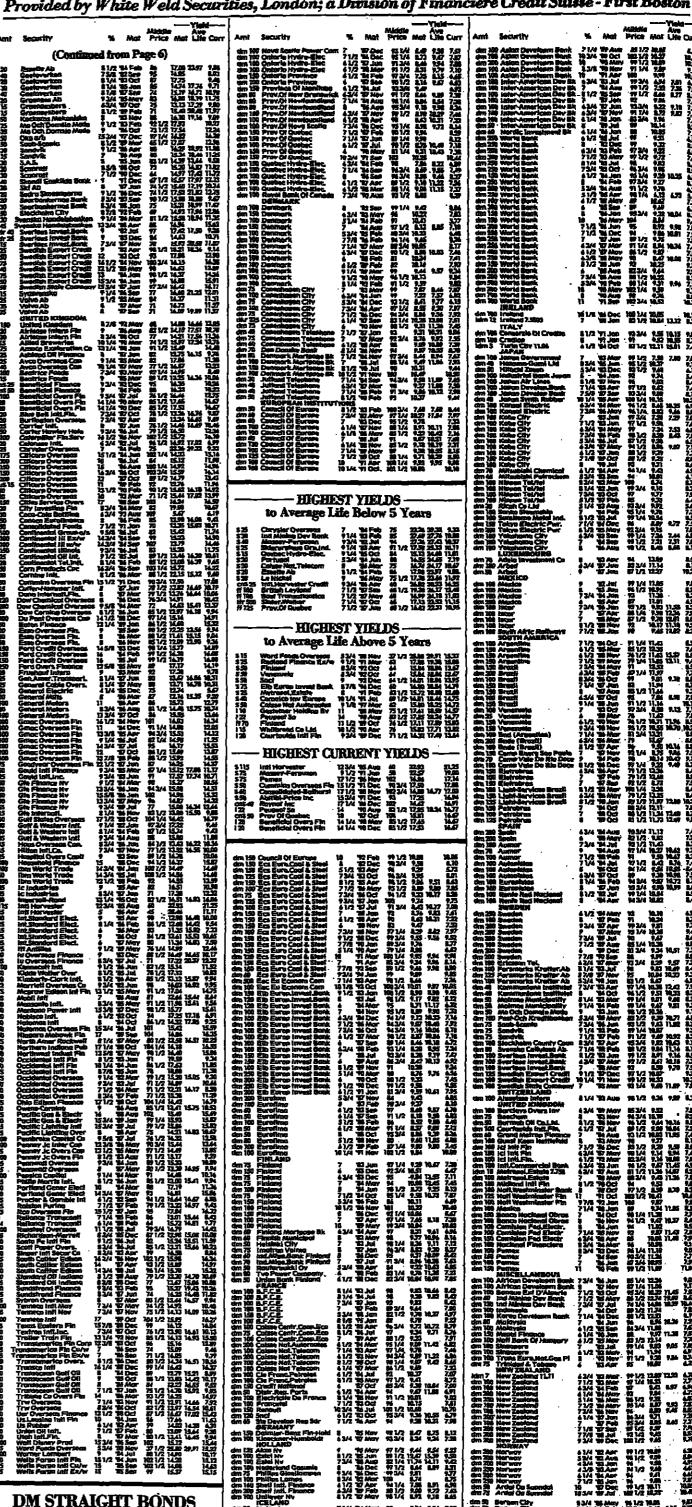
By business segment			By country		
	USD	ollars		USD	ollars
	80/81	79/80		80/81	79/80
Banking and leasing Broadcasting Railroad cars and containers Real estate in Belgium United States Energy	42.16 19.64 21.13 10.91 16.98 10.62	37.05 23.41 31.97 13.64 11.56	Europe Belgium Luxembourg West Germany Switzerland, Austria France	10.60	32.73 30.17 26.67 14.29
Other Segments	(0.12)	3.57	Other European countries America Africa	(11.34) 19.74 5.27	0.82 13.26 3.26

The consolidated cash flow of the group aggregated US\$ 164.74 million. The figures for the previous 12-month period from October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980 were US\$ 101.40 million. Consolidated net income after US\$ 111.30 million of amortization, depreciation and provisions was US\$ 53.44 million, US\$ 23.72 million of which was attributable to Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA.

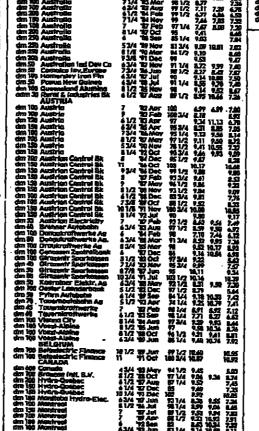
Copies of the Annual Report are available on request to the Secretary, avenue Marnix 24, 1050 Brussels. Copies of the Annual Reports of Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert and Banque Bruxelles Lambert are available on request to the corporate headquarters of these companies.

International Bond Prices - Week of Feb.

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston







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Mutual Funds

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ه كذا من الأعل

Reagan Budget, Fed Policy Stuns Market

General Electric, having earlier

resenting a capital gain of 406 per-cent when each security is redeemed at its face value of

\$1,000. Looked at another way, this represents a yield to maturity of 14.47 percent.

GE is also offering \$400 million of 13-year bonds at \$172.50, representing a capital gain of 480 percent or equal to an annual yield of

Gulf Oil is offering \$300 million of 10-year zeroes, priced at \$258.20 which represents a capital gain of 287 percent or an annual yield of

Among equity linked issues:

BASF Overzee is offering

\$165 million of six-year bonds

bearing warrants to buy shares of

the parent West German chemical company. The bonds are expected

to be priced at par bearing a coupon of 11 percent. The war-rants entitle the holder to purchase

20 BASF shares at a price of 136 Deutsche marks — a premium of

21/2 percent over the current share

turers of video tapes and batteries, is offering \$30 million of 15-year

convertible bonds bearing an indi-

\$50 million of 15-year converti-

cated coupon of 4% percent. Sumitomo Electric is selling

• Hitachi Maxell, a manufac-

14½ percent.

By Caroline Atkinson

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - After seven months of deliberation, the Federal Gold Commission has tentatively voted against a return to the gold standard, a move some of President Reagan's supply-side supporters insist is the only way to bring down interest rates and inflation.

The commission's preliminary vote came just days after the Reagan administration, in the president's economic report to Congress, said, "The evidence does not suggest that (the gold standard) achieved greater stability in price levels or growth." Most economists oppose a return to a gold-backed dollar.

However, the commission did agree tentatively Friday that Congress and the Federal Reserve should study the merits of some kind of money rule — albeit not gold-linked — in order to slow the growth of money and ensure a steady reduction of inflation.

It also voted in favor of creating a new gold coin — perhaps called an American Eagle — to be sold by the Treasury Department at a small markup over the gold price. The commission, in its draft proposal, recommended that the gold coin be exempt from capital gains tax and sales taxes, but that it not be legal tender and have no dollar

The 17-member commission, chaired by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, was created by a 1980 act of Congress to study the potential role of gold in the money system, but it began work only last July.

(Continued from Page 7) 16.85 percent on a Eurobond ba-

And McDonnell Douglas, ad-

mittedly only rated single-A, sold \$50 million of seven-year Euro-bonds last week after increasing its

coupon to 17 percent from the 161/2

percent initially indicated. Priced

at par, the paper ended the week at

 New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, \$75 million of sev-en-year, non-callable bonds bear-

ing a coupon of 164 percent.

These are being offered at a dis-

count of 991/2, raising the yield to

• Carolina Power & Light, \$60 million of seven-year bonds bear-

ing an indicated coupon of 16%

percent. The price, expected at a

discount to raise the yield to at least 16% percent, will be set Tues-

day.

• APS Finance, guaranteed by Arizona Public Service Co., \$25

million of seven-year paper bear-

ing a coupon of 16 percent and priced at 991/2 to yield 16.12 per-

Two new zero-coupon bonds

were launched last week, but they

may well be the last. Japanese

securities firms report that they have been asked by their Ministry

of Finance to refrain from partici-

them," said an executive of one

warned to be careful because the

(Continued from Page 7)

ement — at least five years

reasons to justify such a low re-

turn." He warns that only banks

needing to be seen doing business

for "relationship" reasons would

Currently in syndication is a

S60-million, seven-year loan for Avasa, a Spanish highway agency. The government is guaranteeing only 50 percent of the loan and a

margin of I point over Libor is of-

fered. The mixed rate is new; pre-viously such borrowers would pay

a low 1/2- % point over Libor on

the guaranteed portion and 1% point over Libor on the un-

Portugal, meanwhile, is watching carefully what emerges for Spain as it begins to prepare its

own operation, which is expected for late March. Bankers currently

are trying to convince Portugal not

go but to break its borrowing into

join such an operation.

guaranteed portion.

"We were not told we cannot do

but we were

tax situation is not so clear cut." 5½ percent.

pating "for the time being."

securities firm.

one of the bidders. .

Currently on offer are:

16% percent.

A final draft incorporating Friday's decisions is to be considered at a meeting on March 12. There was some confusion Friday about precisely what language had been adopted amid a welter of amendments to the draft recommendations.

As the commission includes some fervent advo-cates of a return to the gold standard and some equally fervent opponents, its sessions have often

been stormy. However, Jerry Jordan of the president's Council of Economic Advisers expressed pleasure Friday at a "remarkable convergence" in the end "around the gold coin and the money rule" study.

A supply-sider, Rep. Jack Kemp, Republican of New York, who has urged a return to a gold stan-dard, said, "The issue is not dead." He said the poor performance of the economy and the decline of the financial markets would force the president

to turn toward gold in the next few months.

Henry Wallich, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, argued that the commission was not set up to study the whole of monetary policy and would be exceeding its charter if it told Congress to study a rule. Monetarists tend to favor such a rule, which would lay down how much the money supply should be allowed to increase, rather than leaving it up to the Federal Reserve to determine.

The commission also adopted a draft recommendation in favor of revaluing the nation's gold stock at market prices over a number of years. This would have the effect of greatly increasing its value. However, the government should not use this extra paper wealth to finance spending, mem-

en-year convertibles this week.

In the straight DM market, Aus-

99'4 Friday, lead manager Deutsche Bank reported.

DM of 12-year bonds at par bear-

ing a coupon of 9% percent and ended the week at 99%, lead mana-

ger Westdeutsche Landesbank re-

Denmark is currently offering 200 million DM, evenly divided between six-year notes bearing a

coupon of 10 percent and 10-year

bonds bearing a coupon of 104

percent. The issue prices will be set

The Common Market is sched-uled to tap the market Monday for

200 million DM. It is expected to

offer a 12-year bullet issue bearing

However, dealers worry that

with the dollar rising on the for-eign exchange market there will not be sufficient foreign demand

for DM Eurobonds to absorb the

2.35 billion DM worth of issues

scheduled for February and

In the Canadian dollar sector.

a coupon of 17 percent.

And in the Eurosterling sector,

Reed International is offering £25

million of seven-year paper bearing a coupon of 16% percent. Pricing will be fixed on Wednesday.

Week Ended Feb. 10

Market Turnover

Ind. long term, USS.

Ind. nedium term. USS .

a coupon of 9% percent.

Tauernautobahn sold 50 million

The paper is being sold in Japan as a means to escape capital gains uled to offer 30 million DM of sev-

sold \$800 million of zeros, is back tralia came to market for 200 million of 12-year bonds sold at \$197.50, representing a capital gain of 406 percent. The bonds were quoted at

ported.

March.

U.S. Car Talks Familiar to Japan Unions

(Continued from Page 7)

say it amounts to condoning job

losses for Japanese workers.

Mr. Shioji is viewed as a key figure in the Japanese labor move-ment's right wing, those whose positions seem most friendly to management. But few of his critics argue that his general tenet - the need for management and labor to cooperate for the good of both is a mistake. Instead, they charge that he should put up more resistance on lesser issues.

Auto company employees are among the best-paid workers in Ja-pan, but they are paid less than their counterparts in the United States, though international com-parisons are flawed because in Japan part of overall compensation is in items not in the pay envelope, such as company housing and commuting allowances.

Sabotage Was Common

In the current negotiations. American auto executives say that the wages and benefits of an auto worker in the United States cost \$8 an hour more than in Japan. The average yearly wage and bonus payments to a Japanese auto worker last year amounted to \$16,500 at current exchange rates.

The early 1950s were years of economic turmoil in Japan. Labormanagement disputes, which be-gan in the late 1940s, were ap-proaching a crisis. One form of industrial sabotage was common. Workers would stand at their posts, the assembly line would move, but the employees did nothing. By 1952, Mr. Shioji said, Nis-

of production a year. In 1953, the year Mr. Shioji joined the Nissan union, it demanded that starting salaries be doubled at a time the company was financially pinched.

was losing two months' worth

A strike and lockout ensued, lasting more than four months. Mr. Shioji then led a nucleus of activists who eventually took control

of the 8,000-member union. In 1954, facing financial losses, Nissan announced that it would have to get rid of 2,000 workers. The union decided that, as Mr. Shioji recalls, "We should create conditions so that the company would not have to take such drastic actions again."

Consultation Established

To further that goal, a labor-management consultation group was established within the company, which was to serve as a kind of Montreal is offering 50 million early warning system to make sure both sides fully understood the dollars of seven-year paper bearing

company's problems.

In the course of early talks, Mr. Shioji made his wage-cut-for-jobs proposal and management was re-

The attitude of the workers was to stand together," he said, "to jobs of the 2,000."

A formal means of consultation hetween labor and management, in Mr. Shioji's view, is one of the two tem. The other is collective bar-

The consultation system is to increase the pie, the fruit of the

company," he explained.
"Collective bargaining is for cutting up the pie for the good of the
union members."

Not surprisingly, Mr. Shioji's advice to Western union leaders

Week Ended Feb. 12 and corporate executives is to es-tablish lines of regular consulta-760.

7,261.3 6,501.3 11,809. 11,367.6

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8.21 %

13.84 %

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Chicago Exchange Options For the Week Ending Feb. 12, 1982

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All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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February 8, 1982

пагкец

he profit on the stock index fu

Issue in U.S. (Continued from Page 7)

nushels of wheat. If you make a nargin deposit of \$4,000 on a fuures contract for stock worth i65,000, and the price of the stock plunges to \$35,000, you lose not mly the \$4,000 down payment,

With options, however, there is to obligation to buy. If the price of the stock index portfolio drops selow the price at which you have

While stock index investments will give small speculators a cheap way to gamble on the rise and fall of the stock market, they are being promoted as a conservative meth-

ze the risks of the stock he stocks would be made up by

Mexico Credit Welcomed

bor for eight years. from a 10-year maturity," asserts Pakistan, which is seeking a to-tal of \$350 million broken into two The other concern is the expected low conditions. Last year, Spain it wants to pay 1/2 point over Libor paid a split margin of % point for six years and ½ point thereafter An eight-year loan and it is sumed that the upcoming operation will have an important zy," one potential participant reat % point over Libor.
"That's ridiculous," snaps one potential lender. "There are no

for one-year money, % point over

Cooper Basin petroleum project

ceeds of the current operation. amount through a one-year loan managed by Shearson Loeb Rhoades. Lenders are offered a yield of 7/16 to 11/16 percent, de-pending on the size of their partici-

to seek up to \$650 million in one

South Africa is making a rare public appearance with a \$160-mil-

record low of half a point over Li-Int'l inst. lg. term US\$... 15.77 %

separate operations, told bankers Libor for two-year funds and % point over Libor for a three-year loan. The proposed terms are "craorted, adding that one year ago Pakistan was paying 1% point over

project, remain to be negotiated. Santos recently completed a stand-by bridging credit of \$120 million, which will be repaid from the pro-Ecuador, which had been seek-ing a \$200-million medium-term

Can.\$ medium term..... FL long term 13.00 %

Libor for one-year money and was happy to get it.
The \$600 million credit for Santos to finance the South Australian will have a maturity of nearly 10 years. Interest will be set at a split margin of 14 points over Libor and decline to 2, but the duration of each portion, linked to comple tion of certain phases of the

lion, seven-year loan for the Great-er Soweto Council. Interest is set

at least two separate deals. Korea Electric is looking to bor-row up to \$400 million and reportat % point over Libor. edly expects to set a new low in the margin — half a point over Libor for 10 years. The Korean Export-Import Bank just recently set a

Stock Futures

ouy some commodity, ranging rom a portfolio of stocks or 5,000

out another \$31,000.

in option, you lose only the unount paid for the option.

nd for institutional investors to An investment company that was large amounts of stock could nedge against the risk of a general stock market decline by selling stock index futures. If the market loes drop, the loss on the value of

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Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

France Extends

Brazil Credits of 6.7 Billion Francs

PARIS - France has agreed to PARIS — France has agreed to extend credits worth some 6.7 billion francs (\$1.1 billion) to Brazil conditional on the signing of contracts for industrial projects to be undertaken there by French companies, banking sources said.

Half the credits, totaling around 3.36 billion francs, will come in low interest loans guaranteed by the French government, they said.

A similar sum, denominated in U.S. dollars for a total of around \$560 million, will comprise syndi-

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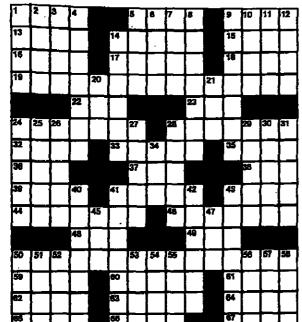
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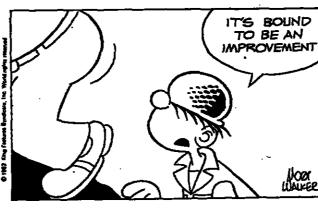
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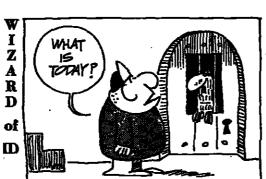






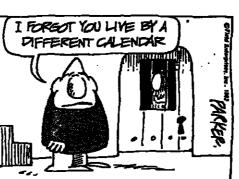


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BOOKS

"LIKE IT WAS" The Diaries of Malcolm Muggeridge Edited by John Bright-Holmes. 560 pp. \$18 Morrow, 6 Henderson Drive, West Caldwell, New Jersey 07006

Reviewed by Charles Champlin

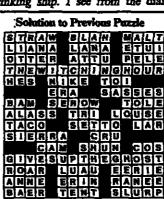
A print as a television star, Mal-colm Muggeridge confided to his di-ary that he didn't object at all.

"Always in two minds about TV." he wrote in 1954, "half pleased, half disgusted, though, must conless, tic-kled to be described . . as TV star." The transforming power of television indeed made a popular national figure out of a respected but relatively obscure novelist, foreign correspondent and newspaper editorialist (London's Daily Telegraph) who by 1954, when the BBC had exposed him to center the BBC had exposed h lebrity status, was the editor of Punch.

In England, Muggeridge has be-come a sort of holy cumudgeon, an outspoken defender and advocate of Christianity and a caustic decrier of sins and vanities of the declining modern world.

Muggeridge did not invent his cur-mudgeonry for the cameras. A clear, cool mind and a rapier tongue linked to an unblinking eye have always been central to his equipment, and his acer-bic commentaries make "Like It Was: The Diaries of Malcolm Muggeridge" eminently readable, even by those only vaguely familiar with the author. He is not unfamiliar in the United States, having written frequently for Life, Esquire and other magazines and having made his way onto U.S. television as well.

I still remember a phrase of his from an Esquire piece on the eagerness of Americans to establish their genealogical links to the British aristocracy. A curious instance, Muggeridge said, of rats rushing to join a sinking ship. I see from the diaries



THE first time he was referred to in that he attributes it originally to Winston Churchill, who said it in 1948 of a candidate for Parliament.

Muggeridge started keeping a diary-in 1924 when he was teaching at a Christian college in India. The current-excerpts stretch from 1932, when he was a correspondent for the (then Manchester) Guardian in Moscow, to 1962, when he stopped, "not so much because there is nothing more to say. as because there seems little point in going on saying it."

In the introduction, speaking of himself in the third person as the Diarist, Muggeridge says, with the characteristic asperity. "He emerges as a true child of the 20th century, with a sceptical mind and a sensual disposition, brought up to entertain the stan, dard expectations of our time, based on the assumption that a more prosperous, brotherly and peaceful world is just round the corner; which expectations, as far as he is concerned, have all been shartered by, on the one hand, revolutionary convulsions, and on the other, affluence unlimited, pur-

porting to have realized them."
He confesses that of the seven deadly sins, lust has bothered him the most, with sloth the runner-up, Rereading the diaries, Muggeridge says, was painful, but he found relief in laughter — "that most blessed of all graces whereby our misdemeanours, however odious, are seen to be absurd as well as reprehensible, and the very Fall of Man, mainspring

of all delinquency, takes on the char-acter of the old banana-skin joke."

In the end, I suppose, why bother and why care? The answer is that, curmudgeonry and all, Muggeridge is attractively human and aware of his flawed humanity. As in all diaries, one akips and skims to get to the good parts; but cumulatively Muggeridae, not less than James Boswell in so different an era, makes history personal and thus accessible, more comprehen-

One need not agree with him always or at all to appreciate his experience, his honesty and his unfailingly trenchant pen.

Charles Champlin is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

By Robert Byrne

CHESS

WITH defense supposedly dominant these days, it is remarkable how many games Gari Kasparov wins by mating-attack combinations. The extraordinary 18-year-old Soviet grandmaster can be seen imbuing the spirit of Alekhine into his encounter with Vitaly Zeshkovsky, another grandmaster, in the U.S.S.R. cham-pionship in Frunze.

Zeshkovsky adopted the rather tame fianchetto development with 7 B-N2 and followed it with the even more modest 10 N/3-K2 and 11 P-QB3. Perhaps he was trying to steer the game away from sharp tactical channels but then he should have omitted his provocative 13 P-KN4.

It may be that he thought he could refute Kasparov's aggressive counter, 13 . . . P-Q4!, with 14 PxP, NxP; 15 BxN?, PxB; 16 N-B4, but he reckoned without his young opponent's daz-zing insight into the position. On 16 . . B-QB4!, Zeshkovsky could not play to win a pawn by 17 NxP? Q-Q3; 18 NxN? because 18 . . . Q-Q3; 18 NxN? because 18 . . . Q-N6ch; 19 K-R1, QxPch; 20 K-N1, BxP!; 21 N-B4, Q-N6ch; 22 K-R1, Q-

R5ch wins the white queen.

Apparently believing that he had found a safe way to get the material he was after, Zeshkovsky ventured 18 OxP? and was at once confronted by the brilliant 18 . . . B-K3! Now 19 Q-Q1, QR-Q1; 20 Q-B2, B-N1!; 21 F-N5, BxP!; 22 R-K1, N-N5!; 23 Q-K4, N-Q6! would have been tremendous

Hence, Zeshkovsky had to try 19
NxB, PxN, but the brutal consequence of 20 QxPch, K-R1; 21 K-N2
would have been 21 ... QR-K1; 22
Q-B4, BxP1; 23 RxB, RxRch; 24 KxR,
Q-R7ch; 25 K-B1, R-B1ch; 26 K-K1, Q-N8ch; 27 K-Q2, R-B7ch; 28 K-K3, Q-N6ch; 29 K-K4, Q-B6mate. Moreover, 20 Q-N2, N-K4; 21 B-K3, N-B6ch; 22 K-R1, N-R5; 23 Q-

N3, Q-B3ch; 24 P-B3, RxP!; 25 RxR, BxB; 26 R-KB1, R-B1 would leave White defenseless. Zeshkovsky's alternative, 20 Q-K4, triggered Kasparov's beautiful 20 . . . RxP!; 21 RxR, Q-Noch Perhaps Zeshkovsky's original thought had been to play 22 K-RI when either capture of the rook would have been ZESHOKOVSKY/WHITE

Position after 29 Q-K4

ruined by 23 QxKPch. But he must have seen belatedly that 22 K-R1 would have met with a brilliant showwould have met with a brilliant shower of arrows from 22 . . . QxPchl; 23 K-N1 (23 R-R2?, Q-B8mate), BxRchl; 24 KxB, R-Blch; 25 K-K2, Q-B8ch; 26 K-K3, Q-K8ch; 27 K-Q3, R-Qlch; 28 N-Q4, N-K4ch, winning the queen.
On 22 . . . BxRch, Zeshkovsky might have tried 23 K-R1, except for

might have then 23 K-K1, except for 23 . . . Q-Q61; 24 QxB, R-B1; 25 B4 (25 Q-K3?, Q-B8ch; 26 K-R2, R-B7ch; 27 K-N3, R-K7; 28 Q-B5, Q-K8ch; 29 K-B4, R-K5ch; 30 K-N5, R-K4ch costs a queen), QxPch; 26 Q-R2, Q-B6ch; 27 Q-N2, QxB with a

winning position.

After 23 K-B1, Kasparov's
23 ... Q-K4! was a death blow since 24 KxB, R-B1ch: 25 B-B4, RxBch; 26 K-N1, Q-K6ch; 27 K-R1, R-B7 was out of the question. The forced loss of a piece with 25 . . . Q-B5ch prompted Zeshkovsky to give

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Spinks, Arguello Win TKOs

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. - Michael Spinks, who appeared to spend the first five rounds deciding how to end the misery for Mustafa Wassaja, finally chose the left hook from "my variety bag of punches" and stopped the outclassed challenger in the sixth round of their World Boxing Association light-heavyweight title nocontest here Saturday night.

In Beaumont, Texas, Alexis Arguello used a powerful right to stagger challenger James "Bubba" Busceme in the sixth round Saturday night and went on to score a technical knockout in a successful defense of his World Boxing Council lightweight title. Wassaja was "completely out on

his feet," according to Referee Tony Perez, who stopped the bru-talities at 1:36 of the sixth round. Spinks, who had been battering Wassaja easily, lashed a left hook to the head that drove the challenger into the ropes; Wassaja's left hand was down and his right hand gripped the top strand. In rapid succession, Spinks ripped four more left hooks to the head, the last two, after Perez had begun screaming. "Stop it, stop it, please."

· Wassaja was another in a long line of top-ranked WBA contenders who could not fight — Oh Yong Ho, Chong-Pal Park, Rudi Koopmans, to mention a few re-cent examples. But as the No. I rated light-heavyweight, Wassaja was a mandatory opponent for the undefeated Spinks

- "He should go back to the Golden Gloves," said Art Dore, the manager of Murray Sutherland, whom Spinks will fight next, on April 17.

"That guy wouldn't have given me a gym workout," said Eddie Mustafa Muhammad, the man from whom Spinks won the title last July and currently the WBA's No. 2 contender. "He was the crummiest fighter I've ever seen. Punch hard? He couldn't break a

None of the three judges gave Wassaia a round. Wassaia, however, had been unbeaten, with 24 victories and a draw, and had never been knocked down. Technically, he still hasn't been knocked down, but the only skill he showed was his ability to take a punch. His offense consisted of several amateur-

Ocasio Wins Crown

- JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (UPI) - Ossie Ocasio of Puerto Rico scored a split decision over South African Robbie Williams here Saturday night to win the WBA junior-heavyweight boxing title. Ocasio carried two judges tards by margins of 146-144 and 147-143, while Williams had a 148-144 edge on the third. By the end of the fight, Williams' left eye was almost closed and his face was heavily bruised.

Cooney Training Curtailed

KIAMESHA LAKE, N.Y. — Heavyweight contender Gerry Cooney was told Saturday to suspend sparring and bagwork because of the lingering effects of a month-old shoulder injury, but a spokesman said his World Boxing .Council title fight against champi on Larry Holmes still was on. Coo-Sey suffered a partial tear of the muscle fibers in the back of his left shoulder in January Rich Rose said that Dr. Jeffrey

Minkoff Cooney's physician, had ordered the fighter to suspend all training involving his left shoulder because the lighter was "in obvi-ous pain." The curtailment includes sparring and workouts on the heavy and speed bags, Rose said, but added that "there has been no change in the fight. The March 15th date is still on."

Rose said that Cooney will continue running and that more tests on the shoulder are are scheduled, but he did not speculate on when full training would be resumed.

ish lunges which left him wide open for counters.

A left-hander with an unusually square stance, he was an easy target for everything in Spinks' considerable arsenal, from the strong left jab to the powerful "Spinks Jinx" right. It is not often that a southpaw gets hit with so many lefts by a right-handed opponent. The 25-year-old champion, who

is hoping to challenge Mike Weaver for the WBA heavyweight title, fought patiently. But he said he knew, almost from the beginning, that "it was just a matter of rounds." By round three, Spinks actually seemed confused, as if he didn't know where to hit Wassaja

By the sixth. Spinks was concentrating on the head. He feinted a jab and landed a right-hand lead instead that stunned Wassaja. A few moments later, another right set up the hook that led to the mer-

After Wassaja collapsed, he was surrounded by doctors. "How old are you?" they asked. Twenty-eight."

"What city are you in?" "Atlantic City." They didn't ask what he was

Dr. Jorgen Huuson, Wassaja's personal physician since the Ugandan moved to Denmark six years ago, said Wassaja was lucid in the dressing room. "He didn't say anything about Spinks," Huuson said. "But I think he will remember him the rest of his life."

in Texas, Arguello raised his record to 74-4 and ended matters the way he has finished most of his fights - with a monumental right that took the steam out of his op-

Midway through the sixth round of the scheduled 15-round fight, Arguello followed a thundering right with a flurry that left Bus-ceme hanging on Finally, Arguello landed another brutal right and a left that sent Busceme staggering toward a corner. Knowing his man was beaten,

Arguello pursued only at a moderate pace; referee Octavio Meiron declared the light over at 2:35 of the round. Busceme's record dropped to 27-4.

Arguello, a Nicaraguan, first captured the WBC lightweight crown last June with a 15-round decision over Jim Watt. His current title is the third he has held in three different weight classes; he has defended his titles 19 times.

bettered her mark of 4:24.6, set

That was only one of the out-

The men's 5,000 meters lived up

standing events in the blue-ribbon meet of the indoor track season.

to its billing, although the result surprised many. The return match

between Alberto Salazar and Sulei-

last year.



Michael Spinks finishing off Mustafa Wassaja in the sixth round of Saturday's WBA title fight.

Decker-Tabb Sets 4:21.47 Indoor Mile Record at N.Y. Meet

New York Times Service NEW YORK - There were nine starters in the women's mile at 75th anniversary Wanamaker Millrose Games here Friday night, but only one counted. From the start, Mary Decker-Tabb said goodbye to the others and ran the

fastest women's mile ever indoors

meter triumph for Doug Padilla, in 13:20.55, a U.S. record and the second-fastest time ever indoors. For the second time in three weekends, the women's 60-yard hurdles produced a world indoor best shared by the same runners Candy Young and Stephanie Hightower. This time, they finished in a dead heat for first in

7.38 seconds.

Garden and Millrose records were set by Renaldo Nehemiah in the 60-yard high hurdles (6.84 seconds), Bert Cameron in the 400 meters (47.20 seconds). James Robinson in the 800 meters (1:47.51), Earl Bell in the pole vault (18 feet 6½ inches), Carl Lewis in the long jump (27-3¼), the University of Richmond in the two-mile relay (7:23.09), Chandra eseborough in the women's 60yard dash (6.61 seconds) and June Griffith in the women's 400 meters (52.88 seconds). Meet records were set by An-

toine Blair for 600 yards (1:09.04), Don Paige in the 1,000 meters (2:20.42), Morgan State in the onemile relay (3:12.10) and Delisa Walton in the women's 800 (2:04.70).

Milton Goode and Dwight sed their third and last high-jump attempts at 7 feet 8 inches. Each cleared 7-7, an indoor best for both, with Goode winning because he made it on his first attempt and Stones on his third. The Wanamaker Mile, the tradi-

- 4 minutes 21.47 seconds. She by all the record-breaking, but it did produce a wild finish.

Steve Scott, leading for the last three-quarters of the race, found a fast-closing Tom Byers on his shoulder rounding the last turn. They raced in tandem to the tape, where Scott dipped and won by inches in 3:55.37. Byers was secman Nyambui turned into a 5ond in 3:55.41.

At 14, Mary Decker was a track prodigy. At 23, she is running better than ever, with world indoor records at four distances. Although Friday's mile field was perhaps the strongest ever assembled in the United States, with Leann Warren, Francie Larrieu and Jan Merrill among others, it figured to be a one-woman race, and was.

Halfway through, Decker-Tabb led by 50 yards and the crowd was cheering. With four laps to go the crowd was on its feet, yelling and

reaming. With her long, effortless stride, Decker-Tabb won by 65 yards, almost half a lap on the Garden's 160-yard banked board track. Warren finished second in 4:33.2. "I just wasn't strong enough to

run 4:20," said Decker-Tabb, who established the previous best time of 4:24.6 three weeks ago in Los Angeles. "I'm sorry because the crowd was great. I come here, and I want to do well because I want to make other people happy. They're offering something with their cheers and support."

world indoor record; Salazar's time of 13:22.6 broke the U.S. in-

Young senior, took over with 41/2

tional feature, was overshadowed laps remaining. He beat the fastclosing Nick Rose by 5 yards. Geoff Smith of Providence College was third, and Salazar finished fourth in 13:25.16. Nyambui, nev-

er a factor, was fifth in 13:29.02. The record breaking started early. In the four straightaway finals, world indoor bests fell in the wom-en's 60-yard hurdles and survived in two other races only by oneand two-hundredths of a second

Young, a sophomore at Fair-leigh Dickinson University, had a horrible start in the hurdles. But she caught up over the fifth and last hurdle and seemed to outlean Hightower at the tape. Minutes after the race, meet of-

ficials announced that Young had

won, although their time was the same. About an hour later, the officials said they had reread the photo from the automatic timer and declared the race a dead heat.

Young and Hightower will share the new record, as they shared the previous mark of 7.47 seconds. When they ran that time two weeks ago in Dallas, Hightower

Cheeseborough won the wom-en's 60-yard dash in 6.61 seconds, a hundredth of a second slower than the fastest ever indoors. Nehemiah scored a 6-foot victory in the men's 60-yard high hurdles in 6.84 seconds, two-hundredths of a second slower than his indoor

Mahres 1-2 in Slalom; De Agostini is Winner

GARMISCH. West Germany -The 24-year-old Mahre twins from the United States are returning home with one world ski cham-

pionship title, one World Cup

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crown and eight cup victories. "It is a nice way to go back." beamed Steve Mahre after winning a cup slalom here Sunday in 1:35.79, with brother Phil the runner-up in 1:36.86. Sunday's victory and a 35th place in Saturday's downhill earned Steve Mahre the Kandahar Trophy, the oldest in

Alpine skiing. Steve Mahre won the gold in the giant slalom at the recent 1982 world championships. About a month ago. Phil Mahre clinched his second successive World Cup title. In the 1981-82 season so far, the Mahres have gained eight cup victories.

In Arosa, Switzerland, mean-while, Doris De Agostini swept to victory in Sunday's final women's downhill race of the 1981-82 cup

In a cup downhill Saturday on the same, 2,460-meter course (about 8,120 feet), De Agonistini took a humiliating spill and was climinated. Saturday's winner was Holly Flanders of the United States, whose weekend fate seemed to cross De Agostini's - Flanders missed a control gate early Sunday race and quit the course.

Flanders' 1:36.52 edged team-mate and runner-up Cindy Nelson by 28-hundreths of a second Saturday. Maria Walliser of Switzerland was third in 1:36.94, while reigning world champion Gerry Sorensen of Canada finished eighth. "You can't win them all," said Sorensen,

De Agostini's winning time Sunday was 1:36.67, .26 seconds faster than fellow Swiss runner-up Walliser. Sorensen rallied Sunday to claim third place in 1:37.10.

In a men's downhill here Saturday, Canadian Steve Podborski won his third cup victory of the season with a clocking of 1:50.51. Podborski was only one hundredth of a second quicker than

Conradin Cathomen of Switzer-

land, second in 1:50.52; Austrian Harti Weirather was third in 1:50.94. Weirather won the world downhill championship last week.

SATURDAY'S MEN'S DOWNHILL 1. Steve Padberski, Canada, 1: 90.51. 2. Conradin Cathomen, Switzerland, 1: 90.81 4, Legnard Stock, Austria, 1:51.10. 5. Michael Mair, Ifaly, 1:51.15. 6. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 1;51:35. 7. Helmut Höllehner, Austria, 1:51:35. 8. Peter Luscher, Switzerland, 1:51:46. 9. Fronz Heinzer. Switzerland, 1:51.47. 10. Silvano Meli. Switzerland, 1:51.52.

SATURDAY'S WOMEN'S DOWNHILL SATURDAY'S WOMEN'S DOWNINI
I. Holly Flanders, U.S.A., 1:28.52
2. Ciridy Nelson, U.S.A., 1:28.60
3. Mario Wolliser, Switzer land, 1:38.94.
4. Ingrid Eberie, Austria, 1:38.99.
5. Marie-Cécile Gross-Gaudier,

& Cindy Ock. U.S.A., 1:37.65. 7. Sieglinde Winkler, Austria, 1;37;37. 8. Gerry Sorensen, Conodo, 1:37:38. 9. Leo Solkner, Austria, 1:37:43. 10. Terrill Fielstod, Norway, 1:37:45.

SUNDAY'S MEN'S SLALOM 1. Steve Mohre, U.S.A., 1:35.79. 2. Phili Mohre, U.S.A., 1:36.86. 3. Paola de Chiesa, Hahy, 1:37.16. 4. Franz Gruber, Austria, 1:37.24. 4. From Gruber, Austria, 1:37.4.
5. Christian Oriolnsky, Austria, 1:37.4.
6. Alichosi Vion, France, 1:37.85.
7. Jocques Luffy, Switzerland, 1:37.98.
8. Joel Gaspoz, Switzerland, 1:38.4.
10. Piero Gros, Ibriy, 1:38.72.

SUNDAY'S WOMEN'S DOWNHILL
TO According Switzer Rand, 1:3467. 1. Doris De Asoslini, Switzerland, 1:34. 2. Walliser, 1:34.70. 3. Serensen, 1:37.70. 4. Woldmeler, 1:37.37. 5. Gros-Goudanier, 1:37.40. 6. Irene Epole, West Germany, 1:37.46.

The Epole West Commons, 1,35.
 Ebertam, 1:37.74.
 Elisabeth Chaud, France, 1:37.78.
 Winkler, 1:38.82.

MEN'S WORLD CUP STANDING . Phil Mohre, U.S.A., 287 points 2. Ingemor Stenmark, Swed 2. Steve Mohre, U.S.A., 117, 4. Podberski, 107.

WOMEN'S WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1, Eriko Hess, Switzerland, 268 paints. 2. Jame Epple, 254. 3 Christin Cooper, U.S.A., 154 4. Nelson, 136. 5. Ursuig Konzett, Liechtenstein, 122

Perrine Polen, France, and Sölistria 118.
 Chaud, 98.
 Marin Epole, West Germany, 92.

Malone-Powered Rockets Are on an NBA Tear

By David DuPree Washington Post Service

HOUSTON - Moses Malone believes that when he puts up a shot, only two things can happen: It will either go in the basket or he will get the rebound.

Both have been happening regularly for the Houston Rockets' 6foot-10, 240-pound center, whose average of 39 points and 18 re-bounds during the last eight games represents the most impressive individual spurt in the National Basketball Association this season.

Thursday night he got 21 offensive rebounds against the Seattle SuperSonics, a league record, in a 117-100 Rocket victory. He also scored 38 points, And on Saturday rammed in 32 points and pounded the boards for 12 rebounds in leading Houston to its eighth straight victory, 111-104,

over the Washington Bullets. The 21 offensive rebounds, which broke Malone's NBA record of 19, were only part of what he

They were the hottest team in the NBA and are one of its biggest and most physical as well. Malone outrebounded them by himself, 32-29, in what was probably the most physically dominating one-man performance in the NBA this year.

That has been a general feeling lately. Malone had 53 points in one game, 47 in another and has

times in the Rockets' current

elementary skills of the game — scoring and rebounding — Malone has become the league's most dominating complete player.

He is leading the NBA in re-

"The only other time I can re-

went directly from Petersburg, Va., High School into pro basketball despite signing a scholarship with the University of Maryland. There are a lot of reasons for it. but it's happening mainly because I work hard. I've lost some

BASSBALL

BASIS SALL

American League

BALTIMORE—Signed Al Bumbry, outfielder,
to a two-year contract, Signed Dan Welchel,
pitcher, to acceptor contract.

CHICAGO—Signed Tony Bernazard, Pete
Mackania and Steve Dillard, infletders, and Dave Richards, catcher. CLEVELAND—Signed John Denny, Pilicher, to three-year contract.

NEW YORK—Signed Game Nelson, Pitcher.

Notional League

CHICAGO—Signed Dick Yidrow, plicher, to

NEW YORK-Signed Hubic Brooks, thir

MOSCOW - Vladimir Salnikov swam 800 meters in seven minutes 52.83 seconds Sunday, breaking his own world record. His time, se during a 1,500-meter race at the Soviet championships here, betterd his 1979 mark of 7:56.49. Salniko won Sunday's 1,500 meters in pounds, my body feels good, I'm getting my rest.

"I never thought about the game in terms of having fun, but this is fun. The difference is that we're winning (27-22). Big points and big rebounds aren't fun when you

Malone doesn't believe much in finesse, either. Once he gets the ball he turns to the basket and either puts up a shot immediately or uses a power move to the hoop.

The Sonics tried alternating Sikma and 7-foot-2, 270-pound James Donaldson on him. They tried playing behind him, playing on the side, fronting him, hacking him, smacking him and whacking him. Nothing worked.

'He'll Eat You Up'

"Whatever you do, don't make Moses mad," said San Antonio assistant coach Morris McHone. Just put somebody on him to bother him a little bit, but don't get physical with him because he'll

eat you up. He loves that."
"The key to our winning is that Moses is getting the rest of us involved, too," said guard Calvin Murphy. "You have the confi-dence to take a shot because you know if it misses, he'll get it back for you. Everyone knows you can't

guard him with one man and that's vhat opens everything else up." Malone's style is unique. He usually looks as if he's disiniterested, sauntering up the court. But then, all of a sudden, he explodes into position.

Most opponents double-team him with a guard dropping back to front him. He usually beats that by turning to face the basket as soon as he gets the pass. He has three players around him every time he shoots, but he is so strong his shots sledom are blocked. When he shoots, he jumps at a backward angle, clearing defenders off.

But it is his offensive rebounding that makes him the threat he so clearly is.

Even when he can't control the ball outright, he has a knack for tapping it to himself. He doesn't always jump high, but he jumps quickly and snatches the rebounds instead of waiting for them to come to him. Malone also has great instinct in getting position

for rebounds. In Thursday's game, Houston's Bill Willoughby took a high, arching 15-footer from the left side. Sikma and Donaldson, both aware of Malone, formed a shield under the basket in front of Malone, who was in the middle of the lane. Malone glanced at the ball, soused it was going long and positioned himself to the right of the lane, away from both Sikma and The ball bounced off the rim to

him and he made a lay-up.

"Pound for pound, I don't think any player can match Wes [Unseld) when it comes to rebound-ing," said former Bullet Elvin Hayes, now a Rocket.

Malone does have a weakness: He tends to drift a little too far from the basket on occasion and take a no-arc 16-foot jumper, which is out of his range. But Coach Del Harris says he

can live with that Says Harris: 'Mo has earned the right that shot if he feels like it.'

U.S. College Basketball

Amherst 72, Williams 41
Boston Col. 102, Holy Cross B1
Beston St. 112, Worcester St. 101
Beston U. 77, New Hompshire 55
Brooklyn Col. 44, Queens Col. 62, 30 T
Conleitus St. Colpare 46
Columbia 79, Brown 50
Cornell 39, Yole 49
Drevel 78, Holstin 43
Fordhem 58, Forffleid 56, OT
Franklin & Marshall 68, OT
Franklin & Marshall 68, OT
Franklin & Marshall 68, OT
Latovette 67, Bucknell 66
Manhotten St. Army 45
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Manhotten St. Army 45 Manhattanville 42, Tufts 61 Niegoro 109, Vermont 78 Penn 65, Dortmouth 44 Providence 79, Seton Hotil 70 Thode I stand 78, Massochuse 51, George Washin ph's \$3, La Saite 77 Syracuse 76. Connecticu Trinity. 79. Colby 67. OT Trinity, 70, Color 67, OT Villanove 72, St. John's, NY 68 Wesleyon 90, Bates 67 Widener 65, John's Hookins 56 SOUTH Furman 102, VM 180

Furman 102, VM1 80
Georgia 57, LSU 51
Georgia Tech 55, Ga. Southern 40
Kentucky 72, Albbamo 62
Memphis St. 62, Florido St. 66
Mississippi 58, Florido St. 66
Mississippi 51, 59, Auburn 45
Old Dominion 81, Nouv 55
Tenuassee 59, Vanderbalt 55
Tulone 81, 51, Lbuis 57
Virginio 56, Clemson 54
Waste Forest 86, Duke 77
William 8 Marry 62, Temple 59
MIDWEST
Bott 51, 55, W. MiChigan 51
Bowling Green 95, E. Alichigan 66
Brodliny 48, Hilinab 51, 47
Detroit 82, Xevier, Onto 72, OT
Hillingis 68, Wisconsin 60
Indiana 72, Young 52
Konson 51, 53, Iowa 51, 49
Louisville 67, Cincinnati 53
Macquelle 52, Versinasi 95
Mindiana 73, Howe 51, 49
Louisville 67, Cincinnati 53
Macquelle 52, Versinasi 75
Mindiana 51, Purdius 52
M. Maxico 51, 65, S. Hilinals 61, OT
New Orleons 59, Davidon 48
M. Carolina 51, 62, Nature 90
Mindiana 102, Colorado 87
Okiohama 102, Colorado 81
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FAR WEST Brighom Young 49, Air Force 41 Idaho 77, Idaho St. 59 Long Seach St. 57, Son Jose St. 56, OT Montono 62. Montono 51, 47 Nev.-Las Vegas 184, Pan Ame Nev.-Reno 81, N. Arizono 79 Oreson St. 74. Oregon 51 Son Diese St. 74. Howell 60 Son Francisco 75. Son Diese 67. 20T Son Francisco 51. 51. Col-Dayls 50 Southern Cal 60, Arizona 59, 07 Texas-El Paso 43. Wyomine 3 UCLA 72 Arizono 51.60

SOUTH S. Carolino St. 62. Fiorida A&AA 70 FAR WEST

MIDWEST DePaul 98. Loyela. III. 80 North Dakota 75. Neb-Omaha 62 N. Dakota 51, 77, N. Caterado 74 Air Force 43, Uton 42 Collifornio 54. Washington 59 Idaho 71. Weber 51. 62 Nev.-Las Vegas 52. Brigham Yi

Seattle's Bill Hanzlik, right, recently found out that shooter and rebounder Moses Malone can battle it out at ground level, too.

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NBA Standings

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Saturday's Results N.Y. I planders & Philadelphia 2 (S. Suffer (10), es 3 (Nopler (25), Jarvis

North and Levi Tied: Rookie Takes Victorian

The Associated Press HONOLULU -- Andy North's third consecutive 3-under-par 69 and Wayne Levi's 67 left those two tied for the lead at 9-under 207 after Saturday's third round of the Hawaiian Open golf tournament. Two strokes back were Tom Watson Charles Coody, Bobby Clampett and Scott Simpson. North and Greg Powers had been co-leaders at 138 through Friday's second round.

In Melbourne, meanwhile, rookie pro Mike Clayton won the Vic-toria Open Sunday with a 4-under closing-round of 68 and a 281 to-tal. Fellow Australian Bob Shearer finished 73/284; American Lee Trevino shot a final-day 74 and faded to a third-place 285 after sharing the lead with Shearer at 213 after three rounds.

(14), Nilion (4), Acton (27), Shuff 2 (24), Robinson (9); Steen (9), Dupbril (9), Howerchok (31)).
Colgary & Boston 3 (Platf (15), Peofinski (26), Bridsonton (27), Lovallee (124), Platf (16), Nilisson (13); Kasser (12), Gillis (a), Middelston (29)).
N.Y. Rongers 3, Hortflerd 2 (Beck (77, Florek (S1, Don Moloney (13); Larouche (27), Francis (14)).
Chicogo & Toronto 4 (Lysick (17), Bulley 3 (9), Wilson (26), Second (36); Dertogo (24), Aubin (10), Moloney (5), Sapantuk (18)).
Los Angeles 3, Pittsburgh 3 (Smith (12), Bazek 2 (30); Sheppord 2 (9), Kahoe (27)).
Vancouver 3, St. Louis 2 (Sray) (24), Belditrey

Mary Decker-Tabb

By Dave Kindred

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. -

Or the belt buckle with the .22-

Does the derringer shoot?

caliber derringer booked to it.

tecruz cigars.

NHL Standings

(27), Lindgren (2), Tornboll (27), Petersec (27), Alanaemin (27), Petersec (27), Pet opola 6, Detroil 1 (Nyrop (2), Christoff iccoreilli 2 (44), Graien (24), Hortsburg

Minnesota 6, Detroil 1 (Nyros (2), Christoff (17), Ciccarelli 2 (44), Bruien (24), Horisburg (7); Huber (13)). Friden's Results Edmonton 5. Woshington 3 (Grebzky (78), Lumley (24), Houmon (20); Coffey (27), Messier (37); Volentine (15), Goriner (24), Moruk (44). Colorade 9, Quebac 2 (7ambellia) (2 (25), Kelbio 2 (4), Quenneville (4), Comeron 2 (8), Ashton (18), Lever (25); Picherie (4), Weir (21).

McEnroe, Kriek Advance to Final In Indoor Tennis

The Associated Press MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Top-seeded John McEnroe and Johan Kriek of South Africa were to meet Sunday for the title in the U.S. National Indoor Tennis Championships. Kriek, the No. 8 seed, defeated Buster Mottram in Saturday's semifinals. He ended the unseeded Englishman's surprising trip through the event, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4. McEnroe, who has not lost a set

Mayer had advanced with a 7-5. 6-1 victory over unseeded Kevin Curran in Friday's quarterfinals. In other quarterfinal matches, second-seeded Eliot Teltscher lost 6-3, 6-1 to Mottram; McEnroe beat Terry Moor 6-3, 6-2; and No. 4 seed Vitas Gerulaitis was beaten by Kriek 7-6, 4-6, 6-3.

in the weeklong tournament, elimi-

nated defending champion Gene Mayer, the No. 3 seed, 7-5, 6-3,

Stacy. So when you go up to Stacy and say you've noticed him, he You wouldn't even notice Jim Stawinks and says, "It's my low-key personality."

Some shrinking violet. He's here Except for the white cowboy hat big enough to shade Dallas. because stock car racing's big deal Except for his foot-long Monhere — the megabuck, computerized, game that began simply with moonshine runners.

gun if it wasn't loaded."

You wouldn't even notice Jim

They call it the Daytona 500, and it's worth \$927,920 to 42 teams. Maybe 130,000 customers Sunday paying up to \$50 a ticket. along with a national television audience, were to see what two-time winner Cale Yarborough predicted

would be "the most competitive race ever run." The favorites: Benny Parsons (fastest qualifier at 196.317 mph). Harry Gant, Buddy Baker, Yarborough, defending national champion Darrell Waltrip, Bobby-Allison, Richard Petty and Neil

Bonnett Stacy? He owns or sponsors seven cars in the 500. Nobody ever before did anything like that here. It costs him \$3 million a year to own two cars and sponsor five more, he said. If you throw in his racing-parts operation in North Carolina, Stacy has a \$5-million investment in stock car racing.

Once upon a time, Lee Petty. Richard's daddy and the first winner of the Daytona, borrowed \$900 from a little bank, bought a car off a used-car lot, souped it up in his backyard garage and paid for it by winning a month's worth

racing money. The Ford and General Motors people got out about when OPEC suggested gasoline would someday cost \$2 a gallon. Now the game has become a Madison Avenue enterprise, with the heavy money of advertising being the fuel that has turned stock car racing into as sophisticat-

Warner Hodgdon, a Californian with real estate money burning a hole in his designer jeans, spent \$250,000 on a tractor-trailer rig for Bonnett's Wood Brothers car. The trailer has an elevator to lift people to the top. It has a videotape sys-tem for studying films of practice laps and races. The rig's floor is walnut parquet.

'it is cost me \$1 million to run

this one car this season," Stacy said, waving his Montecruz at a Buick. "We build it from the floor

ed an enterprise as there is in

Stacy is 51. He quit school in af-

with a kid's kite.'

ter the eighth grade. "You can hire all the Ph.D.s you want for \$50,000 or \$100,000. I spend that much at the track in a week." At 13, he did construction labor. Now he says he holds U.S. rights to a Dutch coal-mining machine that could bring him \$1 billion over the next 10 years. No siree, you wouldn't even no-

tice Stacy. On all seven, the name J.D. Stacy is painted — front, back and side. It's advertising.

If Lee Petty ran his backyard specials with only his signature over the door, and if factories cared only that Ford or Chevrolet was spelled right, today's stock cars are literally advertising vehi-cles. Sunday's 42 cars shilled for stoves, card games, airlines, soft drinks, jeans, motels, snuff, chewing tobacco, suntan lotion and

randy, to say nothing of spark-plugs and such.

"Football players make money off the field in advertising." Rich-ard Petty said. "Like with O.J. Simpson flying into that Hertz car. The difference is, you don't see O.J. running down the football field in a game with Hertz on his

Petty has a reported \$2 million-

a-year deal with STP. He wears a

STP decal on the lower left corner

of his sunglasses. "Racing is the cheapest way to get your company's name in front of 100 million people a year." Sta-Later, the Detroit put up the cy said. "If you go out and buy TV ads and put ads in magazines and newspapers to reach that many people, you have to spend many times more to get our kind of ex-

> racing STP became famous all over the world. So when STP got a new product, they didn't have to promote it. They just put it on the shelf and it sold. That's what we're trying to do." He said the Internal Revenue Service agrees that the money spent in stock car racing is an ad-

vertising expense for tax purposes.

cy if it could install a camera in

Joe Ruttman's car to give viewers a

picture of what it's like out there.

A television network asked Sta-

"When Andy Granatelli got into

When the camera turns to look out the rear window, it shows the inside edge of a wind spoiler. On that spoiler — usually they're unpainted - the TV audiup with all the absolute latest science was to be see a blue decal entific equipment. This car has with yellow lettering: STACY.

Last year, in the men's 5,000, Nyambui beat Salazar in 13:20.4, a

Salazar, winner of the last two New York marathons, is a crowd favorite, and he had the gallery excited by leading most of the way. Padilla, a 25-year-old Brigham

did here Thursday night.

The 'Sonics had won seven straight and 16 of their last 18. Daytona: Big Money Goes for Broke Is it loaded? "I wouldn't carry a about as much in common with a m if it wasn't loaded." about as much in common with a street car as the space shuttle does

"I was helpless against him," said Jack Sikma, Seattle's 6-foot-11, 230-pound all-star center. "We

had 20 or more rebounds four When it comes to the two most

bounding, averaging 14.1 a game, and is third in scoring at 29.5. The last man to lead in both categories was Wilt Chamberlain in the 1965-

member playing this well was in high school," said Malone, who

Transactions

Gatt, elitcher, to one-year contracts.

RaskCETBALL

Radiosel Beylethell Association
SEATTLE—Acquired Phil Smith, guard, from
Sam Dieso in exchange for Armond Hill, guard, and a second-round draft pick in 1982.

HOCKEY

Metional Hockey Leopue
PITTSBURGH—Acquired Gary Edwards, gootle, on walvers from \$2, Louis. Salnikov Sets 800 Mark Resters

The Freeloathers

By William Safire NEW YORK — "Bdellzphobe," suggests John Ciardi, author of The Browser's Dictionary. "Dolephobe." writes Tom McClintock of Wyndmoor, Pa. "Sanguisugent" is the entry of

Natasha Konigsford and Harvey Sheirr of New York City. These are thoughts stimulated

by the need I expressed for a word to describe a person who hates people who wheedle their () way through life. In creating a word, the Greek phobe is a handy device; it means "fear," which of-

Safire ten leads to hate. so the suffix is used to mean "one who fears or hates." bdellz means "leech"; dole refers to "on the dole"; those coinages are self-explanatory. sanguisugent can be found in The Grandiloquent Dic-

tionary, by Russell Rocke, and means "bloodsucking."

"As a limnologist," writes Jay Bloomfield of Charlotte, Vt., splashing around in his study of the waters in lakes and ponds, "I mendal that the charlotte of the waters in lakes and ponds," I would like to define several words which describe symbiosis, the relationship between cohabiting dis-similar organisms." He compares mutualism or commensalism, which is an association that benefits both partners, with parasitism, in which one partner benefits at the expense of the other.

"I opt for the term synoecy, as a root for your word to describe the dislike of freeloaders," he writes. "The animal analogy that I like is the relationship between the shark and its symbiont, the remora. The remora is a fish with a sucker on top of its head, which allows it to cling to the shark's belly. The refeeds on debris that the shark does not swallow, and is a true synoecist, as it does not harm

If sharks turn you off or if a fish with a sucker on its head seems silly, Bloomfield suggests an alternate animal pair to illustrate sy-noecy: the African rhinoceros and the cattle egret. "The egret walks in the wake of the rhino, feeding on insects stirred up by its massive tread, but renders no service in return. Ah. what potential for use in an article on the federal welfare

This understanding of the un-

es me to acknowledge Bloomfield's remonstrance about my original derogation of leeches, barnacles and sponges. "Only some species of leeches are bloodsucking parasites." he argues, "and barnacles are definitely not parasites, since they do not harm their host. whether oyster or jetty. Sponges have received much undue bad publicity because of the utility of their corpses in mopping and sopping. The living sponge is quite self-sufficient and is even a host to symbiotic algae, or zooanthellae."

Rather than sponge off my readers further, let me declare the winners; Florie Scheintaub and Sylvia Gassel of New York, who combined Yiddish and Greek to come up with schnorrerphobe, and an anonymous reader from Hicks-ville, N.Y., who brilliantly lobs in

CRAIG CLAIBORNE, food editor of The New York Times, occasionally passes along food for thought: "Have you ever heard of a Southern term, 'pure O.D.,' as in To my mind that is pure O.D. nonsense? My mother used it of-ten in Mississippi and it is fairly current throughout the South." In current slang use, "O.D." means "overdose," derived from

police and coroners' reports in the 1950s about people who died from an overdose of drugs. In the '60s, the drug culture turned it into a verb. As a noun, its meaning varied from the simple overdose to any sky-high behavior.

"Officer of the day" does not fit, nor does "olive drab," the name of a color unique to the military which some fashion designers are now trying to fob off as "forest green," which it is not.

"Out of date" is another, less common, meaning of "O.D." But that meaning is hardly the catfish's meow in Mississippi.

Stuart Berg Flexner, the king of slang, has come up with the an-"Another use of O.D. is as an abbreviation for 'ox dung,' which has been a rural euphemism in parts of the South and Midwest since the early part of this centu-

Thus, "pure Q.D. nonsense" is a gentlewoman's euphemism for a succinct barnyard epithet. Might be a good idea to bring it back; we're overdosed on barnyard epithets, and their shock value is

New York Times Service

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Steinbeck Row: Salinas **Loves Lettuce and Author**

By Aljean Harmetz New York Times Service

SALINAS, California — John Steinbeck died in 1968 at the age of 66. Had he lived, he would be celebrating his 80th birthday in a few weeks. The Salinas Valley, where the Nobel Prize-winning novelist was born and raised, and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer are celebrating it for him.

The city of Salinas and M-G-M recently combined for the world premiere of M-G-M's \$11.3 milion movie, "Cannery Row," star-ring Nick Nolte and Debra Winger as Steinbeck's whimsical marine biologist and inept hooker. Unlike other major American novelists, Steinbeck had little to complain about in his relationship with Hol-

If the movie version of his "Tortilla Flat" was respectable enough, both "Of Mice and Men" and "The Grapes of Wrath" were classics, nominated for Academy Awards as best picture, respectively, of 1939 and 1940, with John Ford winning the Oscar as best di-rector for "The Grapes of Wrath." Elia Kazan's 1955 "East of Eden" is still memorable for James Dean's portraval of a tortured adoescent, while a new version of the book has just won a Golden Globe as the best television movie of 1981.

With the \$4,000 he got for film rights to "Tortilla Flat," Steinbeck was able to build a house and start eating meat for dinner instead of subsisting on beans and red wine. Later, he was nominated three times for Academy Awards as a screenwriter — for "Lifeboat" in 1944, "A Medal for Bunny" in 1945 and "Viva Zapata!" in 1952.

Steinbeck's relationship with Salinas — "the lettuce capital of the world" — was considerably more ambivalent than his relationship with Hollywood. The respect-the writer-director, more than able old valley families hated him three frustrating years to get a stubecause of his depiction of them in dio to finance the "East of Eden" and, most particularly, because of his scathing attack on their exploitation of migrant workers in "The Grapes of Wrath." The citizens of Monterey, als and was one of the 10 most the seacoast town on the western commercially successful movies in end of the Salinas Valley, resented movie history. In addition, Phillips his concentration on eccentric had co-produced "Close En-idlers in "Tortilla Flat" and derel-counters of the Third Kind," one icts and whores in "Cannery notch and \$1 million below "The Row.

Although Steinbeck always said Row" was an episodic string of that Salinas would only be happy to have him come home "in a pine box," time and a Nobel Prize cure almost everything. A middle-aged lady in a ruffled gray pinatore serving nutty chocolate pie in what used to be the parlor of the Steinbeck family home reflected: "John would have been 80 years old on Feb. 27. His contemporaries are dead. His quarrel was with them. He didn't tell the bad things about

us. We have no axe to grind." The Steinbeck House is part shrine, part thriving lunchroom. Steinbeck's picture as senior class president of Salinas High School n 1919 hangs on a wall above his harmonica and a pair of his glass-es. Although the Victorian house, where Steinbeck was born, was sold a year or two after his women who cook to raise money

for charity recently restored it.

It is not the only place in the valley that proudly bears the Stein-beck name. There are the Steinbeck Apartments, Steinbeck's Lobster Grotto, and the former Cannery Row Leathers, a clothing shop that recently changed its name to the Steinbeck Lady.

A group of high school students, the Steinbeck Singers, entertained before the premiere of "Cannery Row." The event was a benefit for the John Steinbeck Library, for-merly the Salinas Public Library. The \$30,000 raised by the premiere will be used to help purchase, for \$75,000, the original pencil-and-ink manuscript of Steinbeck's nov-el "The Pearl." The manuscript is already on display in the airy and inviting library, which has also been selling "I'm a friend of John Steinbeck" T-shirts for \$6.

Despite Steinbeck's happy relationship with the movies, it took Michael Phillips, the producer of "Cannery Row," and David Ward,

Sting." But Steinbeck's "Cannery

vignettes about a group of burns and losers who lived amid Montercy's sardine canneries. The only solid citizen among them was "Doc," a marine biologist closely based on the author's best friend. Ed Ricketts. Ward's script gave a spine to the story by also drawing on "Sweet Thursday," a wistful love story Steinbeck wrote about Doe in 1954, after Ed Ricketts" death when his automobile collided with a train.

Willed Roadblocks

Neither "Cannery Row" nor "Sweet Thursday" had ever been made into a movie, but they had been used as the basis of the 1955 Rodgers and Hammerstein musical, "Pipe Dream." According to Ward. Steinbeck's will required mother's death in 1934, a group of roadblocks to be strewn in the path of those who wanted the move rights, so they would be forced to show their real devotion to the books. Thus, it took nearly a year before the rights were acquired. Daniel Melnick, head of produc-tion at Columbia, made a develop-ment deal with Phillips and Ward in 1976 and paid \$50,000 to option the two novels. When the first draft was ready early in 1977, he

turned the project down. "We thought we'd easily place it somewhere else," said Phillips. "That's when the nightmare began. We went through three years of real agony. We submitted it to every studio at least twice. There were lots of long flotations, but then the studio invariably said some variation of, 'We think it's a wonderful after the sardines disappeared, script but not commercial.' They only the tourists were left. And really meant, 'It's an expensive period film with a first time director riod film with a first time director ists buy things, John Steinbeck beand material that doesn't resemble came more than respectable. In any recently successful film."

The breakthrough for "Cannery Row" came when Ward tinkered with his script in order to make the sive. The revised script attracted ley's hostility toward man the obligatory star. Nick Nolte. spent the last 20 years of his life in New York. But on a copy of his New York. But on a copy of his life in New York. Then in January, 1980, David Be-gelman, who had worked with Phillips on "Close Encounters" and "Taxi Driver" when he was brary, he wrote: "Not everyone president of Columbia, became has the good fortune to be born in president of M-G-M. Ward's script Salinas, but to those so favored, was waiting on his new desk when

The Cannery Row of Ward's home in a pine box, to a Salinas



The state of the s

John Steinbeck

day. At its peak there were 31 canneries in rows nearly a mile long at the edge of the ocean; but, by 1950, the sardines were fished out. Monterey residents joke about the fortuitous fires that have destroyed 20 of the heavily insured canneries since then. From the ashes are rising a conglomeration of antiques shops, trendy restaurants and stores that sell stuffed sea otters, metal ashtrays stamped Cannery Row and candy apples.

Monterey's waiters and bellhops used to be instructed to tell tour-ists that Steinbeck had made up all the prostitutes and derelicts. But when a negative image made tourevery store on Cannery Row there are racks of paperback copies of Steinbeck's two dozen books.

John Steinbeck fled from the Salinas Valley because of the val-ley's hostility toward him and 1962 Nobel speech now displayed in a glass case in the Steinbeck Lithis is inscribed."

And in the end, he did come movie — set vaguely in the 1940s cometery during the last week of — is not the Cannery Row of to- December, 1968.

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Letter From Nerubaiskoye

Underground Memorial

By David Minthorn

NERUBAISKOYE, U.S.S.R. — Catacombs used as a stronghold by Soviet guerrillas during World War II have become a major tourist attraction on the Black Sea coast.

Soviet officials say 2 million visitors a year tour the maze of limestone tunnels under Nerubaiskoye, a Ukrainian farming village where a band of "peoples" avengers" based their raids against German troops in 1941-42.

The hideout, about nine miles (14 kilometers) from Odessa is one of the most vivid of thousands of war memorials erected around the Soviet Union to promote patriotism and military readiness.

The Soviet republic is sur-

rounded by enemies. It must be a united military camp, not only in words but also in reality," says a quotation from Lenin inside the underground fortress.

The catacombs show the harrowing living conditions of the 100-strong guerrilla band that re-mained behind German lines after the Red Army withdrew from Odessa on Oct. 16, 1941, following

a 73-day siege.

The group, which included boys as young as 13, is credited with derailing two German military trains, destroying ammunition dumps and killing 300 Nazi troops in raids from the stronghold. Soviet officials say only a dozen of the guerrillas survived the war.

Limestone Mines

About 45 partisan bands with 5,000 members operated in the Odessa region during the threeyear German occupation, finding shelter in miles of limestone mines that provided building blocks for the port city in the 18th and 19th

The region was devastated under the German occupation. About 270,000 Russians were killed, the port was destroyed and thousands of buildings were leveled.

Visitors enter the catacombs car-rying candles for a half-hour walk through 600 meters (1,970 feet) of musty tunnels no more than two meters high. It's no place for claustrophobics. Breathing is difficult in the dank air and the passages are barely wide enough for two persons to pass.

The tunnels have been enlarged and reinforced for postwar tour-ism. The guerrillas had to crawl in inky darkness along passages no

more than a meter high. Food rotted and weapons rusted in the 90-percent humidity of the caves.

The tunnels have sleeping, bath. ing and cooking chambers, a work. shop and armory, a meeting room and a 20-meter-long target range. "Blood for blood. Death for death," says a motto scrawled on a wall. A photo of Stalin bears the inscription: "Death to the German occupiers."

A farmer in the former Cossack village overhead dropped messages to the guerrillas through a well in his backyard, but the Germans caught and executed him.

German Attack

German troops tracked the partisans into the tunnels, and made one attempt to dislodge them, They penetrated 200 meters down a shaft but were wiped out by a machine gun emplacement.

The Germans then pumped gas into the catacombs, forcing the guerrillas to retreat deep into the uncharted labyrinth, where after

22 days they found an exit at a church in a nearby village.

Group leader V.A. Molodtsov, 30, and three aides were caught by the Germans in February, 1942, during a visit to Odessa. They were tortured and shot, but their comrades managed to light on for sev-

eral more months.

Thousands of tourists visit the catacombs every day during the summer. Groups of 35 to 40 enter with guides to prevent them from

getting lost.
"We are obliged to count everyone before entering to ensure that the same number come out. Take

the wrong turn and you might nevbe found," said one guide,

Valentina Krasyuk.
About 100,000 foreigners are among the tourists each year.

U.S. and South Korea Begin Army Exercise The Associated Press

SEOUL — The United States and South Korea officially opened. a military exercise Sunday involv-

ing 157,500 troops.
The United Nations Command last month extended an invitation to China and North Korea to send observers to the Team Spirit '82 maneuvers, saying it would give them an opportunity to witness the defensive nature of the exercise. The Communists did not respond to the invitation, officials said.

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